INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 182.. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 18 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 July	Mooltan x ..	All	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	will	16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..	now	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..	sail	16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	direct	16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		19,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..	from	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	Bombay	20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..	without	10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind. ..		11,518
1929		transhipment	
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..	at	16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..	Aden.	16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
30 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,561
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,657
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,080

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1928.		
13th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
11th Dec.	Domola ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
23rd July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Genoa Maru ..	6785	17th July	30th July
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru	23rd August

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Suwa Maru	25th July
Fushimi Maru	8th August

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru	21st August

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

438-197, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
18th July	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
18th „	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,30,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1s July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000. Compared with others, Its Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely the LOWEST RATES.

Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)

payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

138127

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AN ENGINEER who has already served in Cotton Mills and capable of taking charge of Turbo generators, motors, engines, etc. Apply with copies of certificates and terms, SECRETARY, The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd. Delhi.

A R1043

WANTED—STUDENTS English fifth standard passed for sub-overseer course 1 year, Overseer course 1-1/4 years. Prospectus from Manager, Civil Engineering School, Desai Falia, Broach.

R1036

WANTED an experienced ENGINEER capable of taking charge of a big up-to-date power station. Only capabe persons need apply with copies of testimonials and lowest terms to Box No. 2160 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1042

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Sanskrit as second language for a Printing Press as a SUPERINTENDENT. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2163 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R30756

WANTED—Respectable firms, dealing in Timber in all principal places to take up selling agency of our C. P. Teak and other C. P. Timber. Please communicate with undersigned, stating your own terms. Any reference without specific terms is strictly uninvited. MANAGER, Raja Gokuldass Saw Mills, Jubbulpore.

A 30760

WANTED—A qualified Assistant Engineer, who can prepare a detailed design for Waterworks and drainage of a town. Pay up to Rs. 400/- p. m. according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications, general experience and pay, to the State Engineer, Rewa, C. I. Applications will be received up to 30th July, 1928.

A 30751

SITUATIONS WANTED

WEAVING MASTER served in various Mills (working in Ahmedabad) seeks SITUATION. Please write to Box No. 2164 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B R1051

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Only a DIWANKHANA on the C. P. Tank Road for Doctors, Astrologers, and Jariwala. Apply to NATHALAL SIVLAL KINARIWALLA, Bhuleshwar, Third Bhoiwada.

C R1034

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

MORRIS OXFORD 14 H.P. TOURER 1926 5 seater, F.W.B. Good condition, tyres, battery, paint good. Rs. 1,750/. Trial by appointment. Box No. 2162, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

J.A. R1049

BOOKS.

MUSIC—Master the art within 4 weeks by reading "The Self Sangit Shikhyak," Price Rs. 2-0-0 only. Dr. GUPTA, Box No. 2032, Bombay, 2, Kalbadevi.

L R1052

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L R1024

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 23rd July, 1928, to MONDAY the 6th August, 1928, (Both days inclusive).

By order,
H. C. CAPTAIN.
Secretary.

N. B.—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half year ending 30th June, 1928, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 7th August, 1928. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

Dividend will be payable on and after the 13th of August, 1928.

30738.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, etc., the private street known as Sankli Street 3rd Cross Lane, including certain drainage work, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the 26th day of July, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all the partners constituting the firm should invariably be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th July 1928.

30758.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that four Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the Central Bank of India Limited and now standing in the names of Ranchhoddas Harjivan, Dwarkadas Tricumdas, Harjiwan Valji and Padamsi Mulji or any two of them by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stoped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

RANCHHODDAS HARJIVAN.
HARJIVAN VALJI.
DWARKADAS TRICUMDAS.
PADAMSEY MOOLJI.

Proprietors of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned.
C. PUSEY GAY,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bonds mentioned above: Nos.	Year of Loan	Value Rs.
917 & 919-921	1916-20	2,000

30755

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS, 1929.

The Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on the 13th of March, 1929. Private candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified and the examination-fee on or before the 13th of September, 1928.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.
Registrar.

Benares,
The 13th of July, 1928.

30761.

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, C/o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.
Liquidators' Attorneys.

30544

AUCTION SALE WADHWAN CAMP MILLS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Wadhwan Camp together with the Ginning Factory appertaining thereto including the land, admeasuring about 32325 sq. yds. and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto will be offered for sale by public auction on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1928, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) by N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1598 of 1922 at his office Alice Building Fort, Bombay, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to Mr. N. H. Moos at his Office Alice Building, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1928.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos,
Receiver.

30661

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

(No. 6788/151.)

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under Section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published as required by Section 22 (2) of the said Act for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 15th August 1928 will be duly considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, and with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, the Commissioner of Police is pleased to amend rule (1) made under Section 22 (1) (d) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, as follows:—

"The words 'or a red reflector' shall be inserted after the word 'rear' and before the words 'to be attached to the back of the vehicle' in the paragraph beginning with the words 'in the case of vehicles mentioned in (b)'"

The existing rule 1 is given below for ready reference:—

1. No person shall—
   (a) drive any carriage, cart, van, dray, truck or other vehicle drawn by one or more horses, or
   (b) ride any bicycle or tricycle, or
   (c) drive a cart, van, dray, truck or other vehicle drawn by one or more bullocks or buffaloes or move a handcart,

from half an hour after sunset till half an hour before sunrise unless such vehicle is provided with lights as follows:—

In the case of vehicles mentioned in (a)—A lamp showing a white light in front and a red light at the rear shall be affixed to each side of the front portion of the vehicle and such lamps shall be fixed so that the red light is clearly visible from behind;

In the case of vehicles mentioned in (b)—One lamp showing a white light in front to be attached to the front of the vehicle and one lamp showing a red light to the rear to be attached to the back of the vehicle; or a dual purpose lamp to be mounted on the vehicle showing a white light in front and a red light in rear, provided that the said lamp is projected to the off-side of the vehicle by a suitable bracket in such manner that the red light showing to the rear is not obscured by any part of the vehicle or by the rider's body;

In the case of vehicles mentioned in (c)—One lamp showing a red light to the rear to be attached to the back of the vehicle.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 28th June, 1928.

30757

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of SURENDRANATH VITHALRAO MULGAOKER alias SURENDRA VITHAL MULGAOKER alias S. V. MULGAOKER alias SURENDRANATH VITHAL MULGAOKER, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Bachelor, unemployed ..... Deceased.

VITHAL BHICOBA MULGAOKAR, unemployed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vachhagandhy Road, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Gordon Hill Fawcett, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR

The 11th day of July, 1928.

Mr. VITHAL BHICOBA MULGAOKAR,
Petitioner in Person.

R1053

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 258 of 1927.

DADABHOY COWASJI DARBARI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

VALIMAHOMED LADAK .. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 20th day of July, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2984 square yards or thereabouts TOGETHER WITH the buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, in South Salsette Taluka, District Bombay, Suburban District, Suburban District Bandra and having no Survey No. as Malad is a Khoti Village and the Survey Settlement has not been introduced there upto now annual assessment whereof is Rs. 3-15-0 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Malad Khoti, on or towards the West by the vacant land reserved for being made into a metalled Road, on or towards the North by the property of the Malad Khote and on or towards the South by the Office Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25-27-31 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of June, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30590

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAT JATASHANKAR MULJI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, Shri Gaud Brahmin Deceased.

(1) DR. MANECKLAL MORLIDHAR GHODI, Private Medical Practitioner, residing at Santa Cruz, a Suburb of Bombay, (2) PREMJI GOPALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Khadak, without Fort, (3) KANSARA SONI NARANDAS NATHOOBHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Goldsmith, residing at Vadgadi, without Fort. (4) BHAT MAYASHANKAR VITHALJI of Jamnagar Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, temporarily residing at Vadgadi at Bombay, without Fort, being executors according to the tenor of the last Will and Testament of the above named deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of PProbate.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 4th day of July, 1928.

DR. MANECKLAL MORLIDHAR GHODI AND OTHERS.
Petitioners-in-Person.

30759

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff,

vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the undermentioned places on the following days:—

Lot No. I to VI at Hashmatganj (Lot No. V) on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Lot No. VII to XIII at Ganjbazar (Lot No. 12) on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1928, at 3 p.m (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

Properties situate in the Residency Area at Hyderabad (Deccan) (Lots I to VI).

Lot No.	Sub-Lot.	Municipal No.	Area in Square Yards.	Situation.
I	First	Nil	1666	Rasulganj.
I	Secondly	1371&1372	854	Rasulganj.
II	..	496	20958	Raghunathbag, New Bazar.
III	First	1100	291 4/9	Goolbag otherwise known as Tooruff Bazaar.
III	Secondly	1099&1104	424 4/9	Goolbag otherwise known as Tooruff Bazaar.
IV	First	151 & 134	521 4/9	Residency NewBazar,
IV	Secondly	173	94	Residency NewBazaar
V	First	773	100 5/9	Hashmatganj.
V	Secondly	793	177 2/3	Hashmatganj.
V	Thirdly	768	191 5/9	Hashmatganj.
VI	First	2205, 2206 & 2207	120	Esamiabazar.
VI	Secondly	1569	30	Esamiabazar.
VI	Thirdly	2149	30	Esamiabazar.

Properties situate at Secunderabad. (Lots Nos. VII to XIII).

VII	..	181	37341 7/9	Bowenpally
VIII	..	63	4760	Oxford Street.
IX	..	6583	331 5/9	Market Street.
X	..	7777	118	Isamganj.
XI	..	1441	173	General Cloth Bazar
XII	First	1727	373	Gunjbazar.
XII	Secondly	1728	405 5/9	Gunjbazar.
XII	Thirdly	1732	284 4/9	Gunjbazar,
XIII	First	7963	3916 7/9	Raniganj.
XIII	Secondly	7957	582	Raniganj.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of May 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30670

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NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening narket to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at he earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN IN PARIS
HUGUETTE DUFLOS
In a Gorgeously Staged Ruritanian Romance
THE PRINCESS AND THE CLOWN
TO-MORROW & FRIDAY 20th AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A complete Change of Programme
LAURA LA PLANTE
In a vivid Drama of Younger Set
BUTTERFLIES IN THE RAIN

OWING TO THE PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
Super Social Production
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TO MISS TO REPENT.
Daily Four Shows:—At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
Please Note the change of Time.
Daily 3 Shows 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday at 3 P, M.
The World's Greatest Show!
BEN-HUR
You will gasp at the great CIRCUS!
You will marvel at the CHARIOT RACE!
You will cheer the SEA FIGHT!
You will tingle at the LOVE ROMANCE!
You will thrill at the GALLEY SCENES!
Don't afford to Miss!
Also HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

Gold and pearl ear-ornaments, a watch, a ring, gold beads, strings of pearls, gold thusis, pen-knife, two silk embroidered sarees, a shawl, empty soda-water bottles etc.

On account of the Underwriters.

1 bale containing 50 pieces, each about 38 yds., grey cotton shirting, "Moon horse 5544"

1 case containing about 100 gross Crochethooks

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 Second-hand rubber tyred Shigram.
1 Second-hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Walter horse in harness.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—

1 4 wheeled Victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF BANK AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

By order of the Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Nagarseth Building, next to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Pier.

Bank furniture such as writing tables, folding desks, arm and without arm chairs, wooden benches, book stands, and sliding glass door book-cases, cupboards, cabinets, E. ceiling fans, reclining sofas, partitions, copying press, counter, maps, iron-weights and scale, and one lot sundry articles.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL
THE MOST WONDERFUL SKATING AND DANCING
By The Marvellous Versatile
M. A. S. TONI
and the Graceful and Beautiful
LUCY LYRA
Introducing Sensational Feats including Dancing on Skates on a Small Table, as well as exclusive Classical, Oriental, Aerobatic, Eccentric, Comedy and Tick Dancing
AND
"A KISS IN THE DARK"
with
ADOLPHE MENJOU LILLIAN RICH
One of The Biggest Laugh Pictures of the year telling the story of a young couple who take a vacation from one another to see if absence make the heart grow fonder.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MARVELS OF UNDERSEA PHOTOGRAPH
COUPLED WITH
TECHNI-COLOR PERFECTION
THE UNINVITED GUEST
A Thrilling Romance of Love and Perils in 'Frisco, New York and the South Sea Islands with—
Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including:
JEAN TOLLEY
The Memorable Queen of "The Three Musketeers."

EMPRESS THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"GO WEST"
Featuring:
THE GIUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED MONARCH OF MIRTH AND MERRIMENT
BUSTER KEATON
You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A film you will never forget—the best directed, the best acted, the most inspired production of its kind.
ROSES OF PICARDY
Featuring an all-Star Cast including:
JOHN STUART, JAMESON THOMAS AND LILLIAN HALL DAVIS.
Unlike any war film yet produced. Original in treatment and character—graphic in realism—tense in its intimate drama—human, serious and stirring in its depiction of the great part played by Kitchener's armies in the War.

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WEATHER IN INDIA

DEPRESSION FORMED.

MONSOON BECOMES VIGOROUS

POONA, July 17.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in North Bay of Bengal have developed into a depression with its centre this morning near latitude nineteen degrees north, longitude ninety degrees east, and the monsoon has been vigorous over the region extending from Orissa and Southwest Bengal to West United Provinces. The Arabian Sea current has continued to be active in Konkan and has extended in the interior of the peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Central India East, Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North and local in Bengal, Coorg and the Punjab Hills. A few falls have occurred in Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Bair four inches; Amherst seven; Bassein and Diamond Island one and a half; Yamethin, Lashio and Maymyo one; Balasore four; Saugor Island, and Naya Dumka three; Barisal two; Narayanganj, Calcutta, and Hazaribagh one and a half; Cuttack one Dehra Dun eight; Nowgong four; Mussorie, Benares, Allahabad and Pachmarhi three; Kanker and Chakratta two; Jhansi Sutna and Saugor one and a half; Deesa and Mount Abu a half; Simla a quarter; Ratnagiri three; Karwar one and a half; Marmagao one; Mangalore three quarters; Raichur and Vizagapatam a half; and Sholapur, Nizamabad and Cuddaph a quarter.

Forecast.—An increase in Bihar and Orissa and the central parts of the country.

...Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Rainfall is likely to be heavy in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, and Central Provinces during the next 48 hours. It may be particularly heavy in Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore districts and in the neighbourhood and may extend into West Central India, and Gujarat within forty-eight hours.—A. P.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at hours, Monday, the 16th of July 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The monsoon has again been active on the west coast but remains weak in the interior of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. It continues strong in Burma and has strengthened in Bengal Bihar and the east United Provinces. Conditions are unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal.

Forecast.—An increase of rain on the Arakan and Chittagong coasts and an extension in the Deccan, the Central Provinces and into Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

Burma including the Bay Islands.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and local in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 0.7," Amherst 3.0," Tavoy 2.5," Rangoon 2.3," Mergui 2.2," Kyaukpyu 2.0," Diamond Island 1.1," Toungoo 0.7," Bassein 0.6" and Yamethin 0.6." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Upper Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Bengal and Bihar, and locally in Assam; Cherrapunji has had 1.4," Barisal 2.6," Bogra 1.8," Narayanganj 1.5," Jessore 1.3," Darjiling 1.5," Purnea 1.0," Patna 1.0," Gaya 0.9" and Naya Dumka 1.0." Skies are heavily clouded except in north Assam and Orissa where they are moerately clouded. Humidity is in excess in west Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and in defect in east Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain in the United Provinces East, and local rain in the Central Provinces West, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West and the Central Provinces East. Gorakpur has had 1.9," Benares 1.6," Allahabad 0.4," Lucknow 0.9," Bahraich 0.5," Seoni 0.5," Saugor 4.3," Jubbulpore 0.3" and Raipur 0.3." Skies are overcast in the United Provinces, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the United Provinces East, and locally in defect in the southwest United Provinces, Central India East and the south of the Central Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in the United Provinces East.

Northwest India.—Local rainfall has occurred in Gujarat and the Punjab hills; Rajkot has had 0.4," Ahmedabad 0.2," Dharampore 0.5" and Simla 0.3." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, Rajputana and parts of the Punjab, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, and northeast Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province and the minimum in the east and north Punjab. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 112 deg. recorded at Peshawar.

The Peninsula.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and local in Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast; Karwar has had 6.1," Ratnagiri 3.3" Marmagoa 1.5," Mangalore 1.1," Calicut 0.9," Mercara 0.7," Bombay 0.2" Bijapur 0.3" and Cochin 0.3." Skies are overcast in Malabar, the south Konkan, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and along the Coromandel coast, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess on the north Coromandel coast, and locally in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN KONKAN

Bombay, July 17.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has continued active in the Konkan, and extended in the interior of the Peninsula. It has strengthened markedly in the United Provinces, east Central India and parts of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and Madras Southeast. Skies aare moderately to heavily clouded except in Baluchistan and the west and central Punjab, where they are clear or lightly clouded. Temperatures were above normal in the east and north Punjab and below it in the east United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 108 deg. at Lahore.

Forecast.—An increase in the central parts of the country.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Allahabad	3.23"
Cawnpore	0.28"
Jhansi	1.61"
Mainpuri	0.71"
Mount Abu	0.41"
Deesa	0.50"
Surat	0.07"
Ahmedabad	0.26"
Akola	0.30"
Khandwa	0.59"
Hoshangabad	0.25"
Saugor	1.51"
Jubbulpore	0.47"
Nagpur	0.16"
Raipur	0.39"
Chandra	0.05"
Ratnagiri	3.28"
Marmugao	1.15"
Karwar	1.67"
Ahmednagar	0.03"
Sholapur	0.27"
Belgaum	0.02"
Aurangabad	0.03"
Nizamabad	0.20"
Hyderabad	0.21"
Bangalore	0.05"
Mangalore	0.74"
Calicut	0.10"
Cochin	0.33"
Trivandrum	0.05"
Madras	0.08"
Cuddapah	0.25"
Bellary	0.04"
Masulipatam	0.35"
Cocanada	0.25"

BOMBAY.—

Local rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.:

Colaba Observatory 0.11 inches.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 43.27" (9.20" above normal).

St. George's Hospital 0.15".

J. J. Hospital 0.10".

Maximum temperature 88 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 79 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 16TH JULY 1928:

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report).

Station	Since last telegram.	Total. 1st June to date	Annual normal.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Dohad	0 15	5 85	28 89
Godhra	3 09	15 47	40 25
Nandurbar	1 06	4 13	22 61
Dharwar	0 27	4 59	32 65

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 17-7-28 Colaba Point 0.11, Fort 0.15, J. J. Hospital 0.10.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 43.27, Fort 50.07, J. J. Hospital 40.39.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 43.94, Fort 49.62, J. J. Hospital 40.70.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 31.31, Fort 41.96, J. J. Hospital 37.78.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17th July 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.693 inches (1.022 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .664 inches (.043 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.029 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees (2.9 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.7 degrees (2.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. w.s.w.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 178 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 33 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10). 6.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.11.

Total rainfall during the month 15.56.

Total rainfall during the year 43.28.

Weather remarks. Lightning at distance.

B. B. AND C. I. RY. RATES AND FARES

A correspondent under the "nom-de-plume" of "Passenger" writes:—

"Last week the B. B. and C. I. Ry. has announced a reduction in rates and fares and represented that these reductions are of very great importance and avantage to poor 3rd class passengers and have gone so far as to call it a venture. But o n close examination it will be found to be misleading and without any material advantage to the poor 3rd class passengers, as the following facts will show. I hope the members of the advisory committee who are all well-known public men and who are taking very keen interest in the welfare of the public will try to elicit the proper information and the cause of this misleading announcement by the railway Officers. (1) The reduction in 3rd class fares is over 150 miles in Ordinary train fares, and not over 50 miles as announced by the railway member. Now will the authorities let the public know how many passengers travel over 150 miles by ordinary trains, i.e. 9 Down, 11 Down and 7 Down. (2) No reduction is given in Mail and Express train fares as on all other railways. A majority of the long distance passengers i.e. for over 150 miles on whom the B. B. and C. I. Ry. depends for its chief income travel by fast and express trains and they got no advantage. (3) There is a reduction in fares to Delhi, Muthra, Agra and much is made of it but this is simply to draw passengers from the G. I. P. who otherwise would get comparatively cheaper rates to these stations. (4) Rates on Motor cars and Petrol are reduced but how does this affect the poor people. (5) The fares proposed now for 3rd class passengers for 150 miles and over are still very much higher than those on the other railways. Will any of these Officers who make much of these reduction explain how the average 3rd class passengers gets any advantage from this?"

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, July 16.
T T Berlin on London	20.39-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-3/8
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	92/83
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.26
T T London on Pargue	164.06

Calcutta, July 17.—The Police Magistrate, Sealdah, sentenced Upendranath Mukherji to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 600 on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of over Rs. 600 entrusted to him by Mr. B. K. Evens to be deposited in court in payment of a decree. Mukherjee is being tried by the same Magistrate on two other charges of cheating Anglo-Indian women by personating as the Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Branch.—A. P.

Calcutta. Characterising the statement of the prisoners as a "tissue of falsehoods", the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Monday sentenced Paul Loehar, Manager, of Mr. Adolph Meyers Gun Factory at Tangra to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on charges of forgery and cheating in respect of Rs. 37,000.—A. P.

Sir Malcolm Hailey is returning to Simla on the 22nd from his Paspa Valley tour.

PARSON'S S...

HITS FOR ... OVERR...

YORKS K...

The following are t... county cricket matches... Saturday:—

Kent versus Surrey ... Kent 510. Surrey 358 ... (Sandham 169 not out, F...

Sussex versus Essex at ... sex 312 and 262 for eigh... declared (Tate 62, Cook 7... and 39 for no loss.

Notts versus Yorkshire at ... —Yorks 520 for seven wicket... ed (Barber 61, Robinson 61... Notts 277 for five wickets (... not out).

Lancashire versus Hampshire ... chester:—Hampshire 194 and 65... wickets. Lancashire 305 for ni... kets and delared (Watson 121, ... 81).

Leicestershire versus Gloucester... Leicester:—Gloucester 237 and 53... loss. Leicester 333 (Smith 65).

Northamptonshire versus Glamorg... Northampton:—Northants 387 and 3... one wicket. Glamorgan 320 (D. D... 103, E. Davies 61).

Warwickshire versus the West In... at Birmingham. The West Indies 209 ... 209 for three wickets (Challenor ... Roach 69). Warwickshire 384 (Parso... 161, Croom 69).

DETAILS.

Notts were fighting with their backs to the wall. Whysall was 2 hours and 35 minutes reaching his fifty. His stay at the wickets lasted altogether four hours and twenty minutes playing a chanceless and patient cricket. He completed his seventh century for the season. D. Davies broke a wicket hitting to the leg. His three and quarter hours' play was devoid of a single chance, and his score included three sixes and thirteen fours. Jupp took four wickets for 105 runs and a number of wickets captured by him totalled 95 for the season. Tate was at the crease for five minutes over an hour during which he sent the ball nine times to the boundary. Watson batted for four hours and his score included 15 fours.

PARSON'S SENSATIONAL CRICKET.

Parsons gave a display of sensational hitting, making 28 in one over off Scott. He hit the first two balls for two each, and hit each of the remaining four for six, the first of which crashed at the dining room window and smashed the cup clean out of a woman's hand. Two others sailed over the stand and other over a hoarding into the road. Parson's innings included 18 four hits. His batting consisted mostly of glances and drives. His partnership with Croom yielded 207 in two hours. At Blackheath, there was an attendance of 14,000. Hobb's return to play was marked by a very hard luck, the first ball off Ashdown which he attempted to cut hitting off the off-stump. Surrey ost five wickets for 150. Then Sandham and Fender becoming associated bit up 161 in two hours. Fender made the Captain's effort and played restrained game. Still his score included nine boundaries. Sandham was at the wickets for five hours and ten minutes.—Reuter's Special.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

An interesting cricket match was played between the New Union Sporting Club and the Ionian Sporting Club, at the Cross Maidan, on Sunday last, and resulting in a victory of the latter team. The score:—

"IONIAN SPORTING CLUB."

1 J. Lewis, c Charlie, b V. M. Fernandes 2; 2 M. X. Smith, run out, b S. B. Fernandes 8; 3 John Felix, c Charlie, b V. M. Fernandes 26; 4 C. G. Vaz, b C. B. Fernandes 6; 5 Aleck Symonds, b Godinho 18; 6 Joaquim Menezes, b V. M. Fernandes 0; 7 J. Saloy, c V. M. Fernandes 1; 8 Simon D'Souza, b V. M. Fernandes 14; 9 Ignatius Pereira, b Godinho 2; 10 J. Rodrigues, b C. B. Fernandes 3; and 11 Rock Das, not out 1; Extras 11. Total 92.

"NEW SPORTING CLUB."

1 V. F. Noronha, b C. G. Vaz 5; 2 John Fernandes, b C. G. Vaz 0; 3 F. S. Noronha, c J. Menezes 4; 4 Godinho, b C. G. Vaz 10; 5 V. M. Fernandes, b C. G. Vaz 8; 6 Siqueira, c C. G. Vaz 0; 7 Charlie Fernandes, c J. Menezes 0; 8 Joseph Fernandes, b C. G. Vaz 0; 9 Simon D'Mello, b C. G. Vaz 1; 10 Rock Lewis, l-b-w, b C. G. Vaz 3; 11 Sunny Fernandes, not out, b C. G. Vaz 0. Total 21.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 16.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days, Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 16.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4-10-1/2

orld Cotton Situation

EW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

W YORK,

VANCED 8 POINTS DECLI-NTS RALLIED 10 POINTS 2 TO 26 POINTS LOWER.

New York, July 16.

York futures market early adv- oints on higher Liverpool quota- declined 50 points on favourable reports. A rally of 10 points was d towards the close and prices a net decline of 32 to 26 points. leans declined 33 to 25 points.

ATE CABLES.

ssrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New friends Messrs. A. Narden and Co. e under date 16th inst. as under:— Operators are becoming bearish. Think t any adverse crop development would ng sharp rally."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 16.

October	.....	21.35—.32
December	.....	21.16—.30
January	.....	21.07 .26
March	.....	20.98—.28
May	.....	20.85 .26
Middling Spot	.....	21.60—.40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 16.

July	.....	21.00—.33
October	.....	20.78—.25
Middling Spot	.....	21.29—.29

NEW YORK.

New York, July 16.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

October	.....	21.69
January	.....	21.34
March	.....	21.29

New York. Noon Call:—

October	.....	21.50
January	.....	21.28
March	.....	21.11

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.:—

October	.....	21.25
January	.....	21.10
March	.....	20.92

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 16.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 17.

F.B. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 16-7-28	8355000	13008000
„ Yesterday do.	4000	5000
Exports to date do.	7335000	11034000
Stock at Ports 13-7-28	756000	1089000
„ Interior Towns do	386000	410000
„ Liverpool 13-7-28	812000	1235000
Visible Supply 13-7-28	2616000	3692000
Quantity in Sight do.	14211000	19047000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £9/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £17/17/6
Rapeseed Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £18/16/3

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

LIVERPOOL

GENERAL BUYING—FUTURES 8 TO 3 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, July 16.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 8 points and ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.—"Light rains Eastern Belt, Arkansas, Oklahoma and East Texas."

8-40 p.m.:—"Continued liquidation, stopless orders, small demand."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.55
Scinde, Fine	8.80
Scinde, Superfine	9.05
Bengal, Good	8.30
Bengal, Fully Good	8.55
Bengal, Fine	8.80
Oomra, Good	8.85
Oomra, Fully Good	9.15
Oomra, Fine	9.45
Broach, Fully Good	10.00
Broach, Fine	10.25
Broach, Superfine	10.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 16.

July	19.12
August	19.25
September	19.50
October	19.60
November	19.65
December	19.78
January	19.71
February	19.70
March	19.81
April	19.81
May	19.82
Juune	19.82
July	19.82
Sakellaridis. F.G. Spot	19.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 16. opening	closing.
July	11.56	11.58 plus .08
August	...	11.51 plus .08
September	...	11.45 plus .08
October	11.32	11.34 plus .08
November	...	11.24 plus .09
December	...	11.22 plus .08
January	11.20	11.22 plus .08
February	...	11.19 plus .07
March	11.20	11.19 plus .07
April	...	11.16 plus .07
May	11.15	11.16 plus .07
June	...	11.11 plus .05
July	...	11.07 plus .03
Middling Spot	...	12.08 plus .05

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Liverpool, July 16.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	nil

LONDON METAL.

London, July 17.

	£.
Copper, English Best Selected	66-1/8
Copper, Braziers,	76-3/4
Yellow Metal,	65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	209

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers July 50/
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers August 49/9
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers July 51/ 9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment sellers July 50/9

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard,
No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—
July/Sept. per cwt 12/9-3/4
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/10-1/2
c. & f. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/11
c. & f. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. pre cwt 12/11-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb.
Spot 0/9-3/8 sellers.

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED BUYING—EASY LIVERPOOL.

Bombay, July 17.

The forward market opened to-day at Rs. 412/8 and after declining to Rs. 412/ improved to Rs. 414/8 on general buying. Liverpool opening advices were weak and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	398
Broach A/M.	412/8
Oomra July	373/8
Oomra D/J.	381/8
Bengal July	32[illegible]
Bengal D/J.	339

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 17.

The forward market opened at Rs. 410/4 for Broach A/M. and ruled steady. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Sewri market will remain closed to-morrow.

Broach J/A.	..	397	0 0
Broach A/M.	..	411	4 0
Oomra July	..	373	8 0
Oomra D/J.	..	380	0 0
Bengal July	..	323	0 0
Bengal D/J.	..	338	.8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

July	241.60—2.00
October	244.40 —2.50
January	244.10—3.30

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 17. Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	45	305,589	313,645
Central India	310	297,257	302,357
Barsi and Nagar	83	317,844	201,767
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	118,015	68,809
Berar	355	726,479	568,850
Central Provinces	219	306,266	227,778
Total Oomras	1,012	2,071,450	1,683,206
Dholera	421	346,308	202,498
N.-W. Provinces	....	64,757	58,124
Rajputana	....	54,927	58,235
Sind-Punjab	....	136,547	116,145
Broach	105	269,095	237,960
Coompta and Dharwar	707	136,482	132,187
Westerns-Northerns	171	49,020	67,558
Cocoanada	....	7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	34,946	37,757
Perssian	30	5,069	4,476
American	386	102,573	342,629
Egyptian and African	....	74,158	84,372
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	181	252
Total	2,832	3,345,520	3,025,806

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to July 12.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,065	729,627	363,594
Japan and China	8,650	1,209,889	1,421,771
Coast Ports	100	25,848	23,475
Up-country by Rail	....	90,467	143,835
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	37,097	20,818
Total	9,815	2,093,732	1,973,493

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 17.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 5/11/6; highest Rs. 57/12/6; lowest Rs. 51/9/6; closing Rs. 51/11/6.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 50/13; highest Rs. 50/15; lowest Rs. 50/11/6 closing Rs. 50/13/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 4/11/3; highest Rs. 4/11/9; closnig Rs. 4/11/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 57/12; closing Rs. 57/11.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 16.

Demand Bills 485.68

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 16.

Silver.—Poor support. India small seller. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	27-1/8
Forward	27

BULLION MARKET

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 17.

London Ready	.....	27	2 0
London Forwrad	.....	27	0 0
American cent		59	5 0
China opening 2-8-1; closing 2/8/0.			
Ready	.....	63	0 0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Now
1 Sawan	61/14	62	61/12	61/12
Tejimundi	-/13/-			
2 Swan	61/11	61/13	61/9	61/9
Tejimundi	1/6.			
Bhadon	61/11	61/13	61/9	61/9
Tejimundi	1/13.			

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. India sold. China bought. Market undecided and may easily move either way.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 17.

Ready	.....	21	7 3
1 Sawan	.....	21	7 9
2 Sawan	.....	21	7 9
National City	.....	21	9 0
N. Monordas	.....	21	8 6
N. Motilal	.....	21	7 3

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 17.

Bengal D/J.	338
Bengal July	326
Broach A/M.	411
Broach J/A.	397
Oomra D/J.	380
Oomra July	372

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 17.

100	Ebrahim Tulshidas	Sindhi 388-1/2
100	K. Vishram & Co.	Ambala 323
100	Do.	Patti 323
100	L. K. Vashaujee	Asharwa 392
100	Volkart Bros.	Malkapur 335
100	Bussan & Co.	Aurangabad 349
100	G. V. Lanke	Nanded Old 251
100	Volkart Bros.	Miyagam 392
100	Do.	Hanshi 332
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Nagpur 374
100	Do.	Saoner 391

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, July 17.

Bengal	.. 343	336	329	321
S. P.	.. 341	334	327	319
Rajputana	.. 343	336	329	321
Broach	.. 414	409	399	392
S. D.	.. 409	404	397	390
P. A.	.. 422	417	410	402
K. V.	.. 405	400	395	388
Dholera	.. 402	397	392	385
Kalajin	.. 397	394	389	382
Cutch	.. ..	409	404	397
Surat	.. 459	454	449	444
Rajpipla	.. 455	450	445	440
Navsari	.. 479	474	469	464
Umra No 3	391	384	377	367
C.P. No. 1	413	406	399	389
C.P. No. 2	402	395	388	378
Khandesh	.. 372	362	352	342
Muthia	.. ..	330	320	310
Southern	.. ..	405	400	393 386
Comptah	.. .. ..	417	407	397

To-morrow, Wednesday(Ready market will remain closed.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready average
Bengal Superfine	345	.....
Bengal Fine	340	330
Bengal F.G.	335	325
Sindh-Punjab Fine	340	330
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	335	325
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	390	380
Nagpur Fine	390	380
Yeotmal Fine	385	375
Arvi Fine	385	375
Amraoti Fine	375	345
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	370	345
Mulkapur Fine	360	335
Khandesh Fine	345	325
Muthia Fine	.....	320
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	355-60	325
Purna F.G.G.S.	335/45	325
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....	330
Indore/Ujjain Fine	355/60	325
Burwah Sanavad Fine	350/55	.....
Surat	450	.....
Broach	400	.....
Broach F.G.	410	.....
Westerns M.G.	375	.....
Cambodia	465	.....
Miraj/Sangli	395	.....
Compta Good	405	.....
Dhollera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 17.

Wheat	2,749 Cwts.
Linseed	2,572 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	802 „
Gingellyseeds	239 „
Poppyseed	11 „
Groundnuts	1,852 „
Castorseed	3,646 „
Rice	1,754 „
Myrabollams	880 „
Cottonseed	13,910 „
Mowraseed	2,653 „
Gram	4,142 „
Joowar	2,423 „
Barley	170 „
Barjee	1,651 „
Coal	836 tons.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

NARROW TRADING MARKET

TATA IRON STEADY

Bombay, July 17.

The market opened steady for Mill shares and there was only narrow trading. Tata Iron shares improved during the early part but eased off. The closing tone was steady.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, July 16.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	6 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	312 8 0
2200	Bombay Dyeing	897 8 0
200	Fazulbhoy	868 12 0
250	Century	413 12 0
100	Cloaba Land	137 12 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	167 8 0
100	Crescent	160 0 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
350	Dawn	575 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	90 0 0
10	E. .D Sassoon	0 12 6
100	Elphinstone	15 8 0
50	Finlay	125 0 0
500	F. Petit	3254 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	125 0 0
100	Indian Bleaching	245 0 0
25	Central	26 0 0
100	Indore Malwa	386 4 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kastoorchand	17 0 0
100	Khatau	93 12 0
100	Kohinoor	246 4 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1725 0 0
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100	Madhowji	76 4 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1450 0 0
200	New Great	263 2 0
100	New City	112 8 0
200	Pearls	567 8 0
250	Simplex	126 4 0
100	Sholapur	6700 0 0
250	Simplex	126 4 0
50	Swan	125 0 0
250	Swadeshi	485 0 0
500	Tata Mill	45 0 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2705 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1455 0 0
50	India	98 4 0
£5	Eastern	93 8 0
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	915 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.	102 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Sialkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	720 0 0
100	Alcock	383 12 0
125	B. Burma	791 4 0
125	B. Burma No. 1	290 0 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 0 0
50	B. Tramway	156 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	94 8 0
250	Bombay Steam	286 4 0
50	Bombay Telephone	56 0 0
10	Bundi Cement	25 0 0
200	Indian Cement	374 6 0
100	United Cement	102 8 0
10	Central India Mining	15 0 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	270 0 0
100	Katni Deferred	965 0 0
25	New India Insur.	21 12 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	17 0 0
10	„ „ Pref.	12 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	88 4 0
10	Shivrajpur	31 0 0
15	Scindia Steam	14 13 0
75	Tata Iron Ord.	78 0 0
90	Tata Iron Deferred	286 14 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref	139 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92 8 0
100	Tata Hydro	1090 0 0
100	Tata Oil	37 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	517 8 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Muktsar, July 15.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ld)					
Wheat ready	4	12	0	5	0 0
Wheat Assuj				4	14 0
Gram ready	3	14	0	4	0 0
Gram Sawan				4	0 0
Gram Bhadon				4	2 9
Gram Assuj				4	4 0
Barley ready				3	3 0
Barley Assuj				3	6 9
Rapeseed ready	7	4	0	7	8 0
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	9 6
Cottonseeds ready				4	6 0
Cottonseed Maghar				3	10 0

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 17.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75/8/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/10/0
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/11.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8/6.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/9.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/2.
Forward Rates.—2nd August sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8/6. 1945/55 Rs. 106/8/6.
Tone of Market:—3-1/2 per cent Paper in demand rest easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 17.

3 months discounts 4-1/8 per cent.
6 months discounts 4-1/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 4 per cent.
One month 3-1/2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 3-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 17.

Ready prices have dropped by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closnig price levels. Our Forward market has also ruled weak by evidencing a drop of about 2 as. in June, 1-1/2 as. in July-Sept. and Oct-Dec. and of about 1 anna per cwt. in Jan-March shipment for Java Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nawab Rs. 9/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Begum Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Canara Rs. 8/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/9-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 16.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£139-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£55-1/4
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£90-1/4
Conversion Loan	£78
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent.	£1/1-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£67-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£71-3/4
Consols	£55-1/2
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£94-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 16.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality).
Spot 16-11/16

LINSEED.

London, July 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £17/17/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £18/0/0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment Antwerp paid August £16/17/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £18/10/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 16.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers August 28/10-1/2
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Sept/Dec. 29.

END THE MILL STRIKE

PLEA FOR CONCILIATION BOARD

IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT URGED

GOVT.'S APATHETIC ATTITUDE DEPLORED

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its special meeting on Tuesday passed by a large majority the resolution to the Government to take immediate steps to appoint a Conciliation Board to settle labour disputes. Strangely enough Dr. J. N. Choksy the spokesman of labour in the Corporation did not want the Conciliation Board but merely a Board of Enquiry. The President (Dr. G. V. Deshmukh) ruled him out of order and the councillors after forty minutes' discussion agreed with the oiginal resolution which was already circulated.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that the Government of Bombay should take immediate steps to appoint a Conciliation Board to bring about an early settlement of the present Mill Strike and that the President be requested to address Government accordingly".

LOSS TO ALL.

Mr. Boman Behram said the strike was going on for the last three months which had inflicted considerable misery on the operatives. It was high time therefore that they should adopt measu- agents were anxious to settle the dispute He hoped that the millowners and mill agents were anxious to settle the dispute but if a Concilliation Board was appointed it would facilitate the work of all concerned. By the strike not only the millowners and the operatives but also the public at large had suffered heavily. There were tradesmen who were affected by the strike and consequently were not able to pay their rents. The landlords too were affected by non-payment of rents and many of them did not pay Municipal assessment. The strikers lost more than Rs. two lacs per day in wages while the millowners lost perhaps ten times more than that.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay seconded the proposition.

BOTH PARTIES TO BLAME.

Mr. E. R. Hirjebehedin attributed the prolongation of strike to the stubborn attitude adopted both by the millowners and the operatives. Consequently, the real sufferers wer enot only the operatives and the milowners but also thousands of shareholders as well as the public at large. He therefore submitted that in public interest the Corporation should take up the question and urge Government to appoint a Conciliation Board.

Conciliation Board.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved an amendment to substitute the words "Board of Enquiry" in the resolution instead of Concilliation Board.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. L. B. Tairsee raised a point of order that Government of India had appointed a Tariff Board for making certain enquiries and put forth recommendations which that body had already done. To appoint a Board of Enquiry was therefore out of order.

The President ruled Dr. Choksy out of order.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas supporting the resolution said Government of Bombay appointed in 1921 an Enquiry Committee consisting of Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Joseph Kay and others and in their report they unanimously recommended for the appointment of a Conciliation Board for the settlement of labour disputes. The Government of Bombay subsequently introduced a bill in the Council for the appointment of a Conciliation Board but on the suggestion of the Government of India it was dropped as Government of India proposed to appoint a Conciliation Board for the whole of India. He regretted that though five years had passed nothing was done by the Imperial Government. In 1924 Government of Bombay appointed the Macleod Committee for enquiring into the labour dispute in Bombay and he thought Government should have appointed an enquiry Committee long ago to enquire into the present labour trouble.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment to request His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Conciliation Board.

amendment out of order stating that

The chairman ruled Mr. Dalvi's Governor in his individual capacity could not appoint a Conciliation Board on labour question which was not an executive matter.

Closure was moved at this stage and the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

AN EMPHATIC REPUDIATION

With reference to the statement made in some quarters that Sir Victor Sassoon and Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy are opposed to any settlement with the mill strikers, we are authorised to state emphatically that there is no truth in that rumour and that as a matter of fact both Sir Victor Sassoon and Sir Fazalbhoy are more anxious to bring about the settlement and run their mills than any other mill-owners. The hitch comes only on the question of standardisation of wages which the strike leaders oppose as unacceptable.

The mill-owners, on the other hand, assure the strike leaders that by standardisation of wages, the operatives would get more than they used to receive before as wages, and they also claim that comparing to world wages of the operatives, they are in no way unfavourable to Bombay workmen. The mill-owners even desire that the operatives should give the new scheme one month's trial and if they found that they got less than before they could resume strike. The strike leaders, it is reported, did not agree with the proposal, and as both parties are unbending at present, there is no possibility of the strike coming to an end.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

The following further donations, in addition to the Rs. 20,000 already announced in the papers, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced, Rs. 20,000; H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 1,000; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Rs. 1,000; Mr. R. M. Chinoy, Rs. 500; Khan Saheb Karamali Ebrahim, Rs. 500; Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee, Rs. 500; Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi, Rs. 500; Seth Anandilal Poddar, Rs. 1,000; Mr. S. Sasakachwa, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Mamraj Rambhagat, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Shivnarayan Nemani, Rs. 1,001; Mr. Amritlal Kalidas, Rs. 500; Mr. Jamnadas Buxi, Rs. 500; Mr. Manekal Jethabhai, Rs. 500; Mr. Hathising Jethabhai, Rs. 500; Mr. Tarachand Ghanashyamdas, Rs. 500; Mr. Karamchand Chunilal, Rs. 250; Mr. Batliwala Karani, Rs. 201. Total Rs. 31,952.

BAN ON C. I. D. REPORTERS

DISPUTE STILL VERY ACUTE

It appears tha tthe dispute between the B.B. and C.I. Workers' Union and the Commissioner of Police over the admission of C.I.D. reporters to the Union's meetings, is still very acute. In this connection, the Commissioner wrote the following letter to the Secretary of the Union:

"I think your committee will probably agree with me that it is desirable in your interests and in the public interests that the Government, who are interested in all classes of Labour disputes, should have accurate information of your proceedings and I shall be much obliged, therefore, if you will kindly provide for the police reporters the usual facilities accorded to press reporters."

REPLY TO COMMISSIONER'S LETTER.

The Commissioner's letter was considered by an urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Union and the following resolution was passed:—"That the Commissioner of Police be informed that whereas the Union's meeting are exclusively intended for the members and whereas private business only is transacted at such meetings, this Committee is of opinion that no good purpose can be served by the police reporters being allowed to be present at such meetings. It is the experience of this Committee that such police reporting has not done any good to the workers in Labour disputes as has happened in the case of the mill strike recently. This Committee is further of opinion that before imposing such police reporting on workers' meetings, steps should be taken to do the same to the Capitalists' meeting."

TELEPHONE FIEND CASE

ACCUSED TAKORE FINED RS. 250

CHIMANLAL ACQUITTED

On the charge of making improper suggestions on the 'phone with intent to outrage the modesty of Mrs. Sulochanabai, the widowed daughter of Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Bombay, Shamji K. Thakore, an employee in the firm of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 or, in default, suffer three months' simple imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court on Tuesday. Chimanlal, the second accused who was alleged to have accompanied the first accused to Sir Manmohandas Ramji's bungalow and was charged with having intruded upon the privacy of a woman was ordered to be acquitted and discharged.

"A BLESSING AND NUISANCE."

"The telephone is both a blessing and a nuisance. It can be used by all and the grossest insults can be hurled through it. Yet the sender of the message remains behind the scene. It is extremely difficult to detect such persons and at the same time the one detected should not be made a scape goat for others undetected," observed the Magistrate in the course of his judgment. Arguing the case His Worship said that the fact that on May 18, Harcooverbai, Mrs. Sulochana's sister-in-law received a telephone message by which she knew that one Shamji K. Thakore was speaking and that the telephone number was 23350 left no room for doubt that the first accused was the sender of the message. The number and the name were noted down on a piece of paper which was produced in court. The fact that the accused told Avalbihari, one of the prosecution witnesses that he was on friendly terms with Mrs. Sulochanbai and asked him whether he would bring about a meeting gave additional proof to the allegation that the accused was the sender of the telephone message. The telephone number of the branch office of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand was 23350 and that the fact that the accused used to visit this office every evening was another proof of his having been the sender of the message.

ACCUSED'S CONTENTION.

It was contended on behalf of the accused that he could not have sent the messages without anybody's knowing about it as the telephone was inside the office where clerks were always working. The nature of the message, the Magistrate remarked was such that nobody could have naticed it especially because nobody could know to whom the message was intended for. The accused in his message asked if Mrs. Sulochana could accompany him to the Hanging gardens and this amounted to insulting the complainant with intent to outrage her modesty, and his Worship therefore found him guilty and sentenced him as above.

SECOND ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

As regards the second accused His Worship observed that the charge against him had not been proved. The fact that a diary containing the name of the complainant was found on his person did not prove anything against him. Therefore no criminal conspiracy could be attributed to him merely because he went to the Bungalow of Sir Manmohandas. That action of his would only amount to preparation and not an attempt. On the same ground the charge of intruding upon the privacy of a woman could not also stand against the accused. His Worship did not find him guilty of abetment by engaging himself in conspiring with the first accused and ordered him to be acquitted.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 17.
Previous Closing Rate	21.07
To-day's Opening Rate	20.93
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	20.84
Difference	—.23

LIVERPOOL.

	July 17.
Previous Closing Rate	11.22
To-day's Opening Rate	11.08
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing Rate	10.92
Difference	—.29
Broach Expectation	411-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 17.
Silver Ready	27-3-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	27-1-0
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 17.
1st Settlement	61-15-0
2nd Settlement	61-12-0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
G.I.P. Rly. Workmen's Union meeting, Mazagaon, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League:—Y.M.C.A. vs. Police—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

FERREIRA DIOGO.—Brother of Mr. D. Ferreira, Solicitor, died at Khotachi Wadi, Girgaum at 9 p.m. on Tuesday. Friends and relatives are informed that the funeral party will leave for Sewree at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Wednesday morning, the 18th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

LECTURE ON "IDOL WORSHIP."

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.) when Pandits and Multani Tehlram will discuss on "Idol Worship."

BAND AT POONA.

The band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, to-morrow (Thursday) from 6 to 7-30 p.m. weather permitting. Admission is free.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly general body meeting called for the 15th July did not take place for want of a quorum, and the adjourned meeting will be held on Sunday, the 22nd July, 1928, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in the Association premises, Phirozwada Bungalow, Matunga, (G.I.P.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Thursday (the 19th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. R. M. Joshi will deliver a lecture on "What the Industrial Revolution meant."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 4, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death 1; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 77. The total mortality this day last year was 69.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

A meeting of tenants of the Morarjee Goculdas Chawl situate at Khetwadi Main Road will be held in the chawl on the 18th instant (to-day) 9-30 p.m. to support the extension of the Rent Act.

HELP TO MILL-WORKERS.

The Joint Mill-Strike Committee has received Rs. 1,000 as the second instalment of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's contribution to the Bombay Mill-workers' Relief Fund.

ADDRESS TO PROF. P. B. NAIK.

Under the auspices of Gaud Brahmin Sabha, a public meeting of the Kudaldeshkar Gaud Brahmin community will be held on Sunday, the 29th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall of the Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas (Girgaum, Bombay) to consider and adopt the scheme of address to be presented to Prof. P. B. Naik for his life-long and ceaseless social service.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

MR. LALJI NARANJI ELECTED UNOPPOSED

The Secretary and Returning Officer, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, writes: "Mr. Lalji Naranji, being the only candidate for the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Commerce and Industry (The Indian Merchants' Chamber) Constituency, is hereby declared duly elected."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT COLABA STATION

EUROPEAN'S LEGS SEVERED.

Colaba Railway Station was the scene of a serious accident at 1-30 p.m. on Tuesday, when Mr. A. C. Robbins, Manager of T. F. Dawson and Co., was run over by a steam train near the station. Both his legs were severed from below the knee joint. His condition is precarious.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1928.

A London journal is angry with the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. It accuses him of having broken his plighted word to remain impartial, which he gave when he was elected President.

• • •

"He wrote to Gandhi in support of the Civil Disobedience campaign and offered to contribute Rs. 1,000 a month while the strike lasted." Yes, the referenee is to Bardoli.

• • • •

Now, the question is whether this accused Patel was or was not guilty of the offence, to wit, partiality.

• • • •

You might be inclined to return a negative verdiet; you would perhaps urge, in justification, the peculiarity of the Constitution in force in India, under which the basic axiom of the party system, i.e., provision of alternative Government, is absent, and so on. But you will be wrong and irrelevant.

• • • •

Mr. Patel is the Speaker and must exercise impartiality, as between two parties, whatever the nature of these parties. That is the very convenient British view to bolster up the Parliamentary fraud now existing in India.

• • • •

But, Mr. Patel's offence is very grave indeed. The lynx-eyed London journal cannot stomach another achievement of President Patel, "his latest achievement was publicly to censure the Commander-in-Chief for absence from a debate which this high official did not know would occur!"

• • • •

So you see President Patel ought to have known what "this high official did not know would occur!" What I mean to bring home to you is that he should not have censured a "high official" seeing that Mr. Patel as Speaker must be impartial and.....oh well, if you cannot understand the argument then you are not fit for a further dose of camouflaged Swaraj.

• • • •

The British journal is inconsolable. It draws a parallel: "For a parallel one must imagine Mr. Whitley adhering to the Communist Party and promising subscriptions to its funds."

• • • •

Think of the enormity of it! a Communist Speaker! the very idea is absurd. Why, you cannot find any authority on the British Constitution even referring to Communism. So that's that. And now we come to the Q. E. D. "An Indian Parliament removed from all British supervision would be capable of anything." Anything!

• • •

It might insist on securing for India the complete mastery in her own house! How awful? How can England and India go hand and hand then? It will be a harrowing spectacle for all 100 per cent. Britishers.

• • • •

"Bright Future for Rubber", says a headline. Some of our politicians who want elastictiy in opinion should hurry up and lay in a good stock before the price becomes prohibitive.

• • • •

Teacher: "And, in consequence of James Watt's experiments with his kettle, what is the magnificent result we see to-day?"

Pupil from the Suburbs: "Our local train service, Sir."

EUROPEAN WOMAN'S MARRIAGE WITH MUSLIM

POINT OF STATUS RAISED IN HIGH COURT

HUSBAND CHARGES WIFE WITH THEFT

An application was made, before Justices Patker and Baker at the High Court, by Ahisabai 'alias' Mabel Ferris, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate extrading her to Navsari on a complaint made by her husband charging her with theft.

Mr. P. N. Godinho, pleader, appearing for the applicant, stated that she was a European British subject born in Cape Town, South Africa. She came to know Akuji Isaji Bhanji, a Mahomedan of Navsari in Baroda State, in 1914, and on his false representation that he was a bachelor, she married him. Coming to India with her husband, she came to know that he had a wife living at Navsari. The petitioner lived with her co-wife, Khatijabai, in the same house for three years. After the latter's death in 1924, her husband went again to Africa, and the applicant was turned out by his brother.

Mr. Godinho stated that the applicant's husband filed a complaint with the Navsari Police, charging her with theft of jewellery, and she was arrested in Bombay in April last. The Chief Presidency Magistrate had directed her to appear before the Navsari Court on July 20.

QUESTION OF STATUS

Counsel stated that the Magistrate had wrongly held that the applicant had forfeited her status of a European British subject by her marriage with a subject of a Native State. The marriage, he submitted, being bigamous was null and void, and therefore she still retained her status of European British subject as defined in Section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and she should not be precluded from the benefit of the provisions of the Code regulating the trial of European British subjects.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER STAYED.

In reply to Mr. Justice Patker, counsel stated that according to the ruling of Justices Russell and Aston of the High Court, the High Court could go into the question of the legality of marriage, but not into the merits of the case on which the warrant was issued.

Their Lordships admitted the application, and issued a "rule" staying the Magistrate's order pending disposal of the application.

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETINGS.

As previously announced by the Union extraordinary general meetings of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be held to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow (Wednesday) at Kasara and Dongri (Bombay) respectively when the present situation of the workers will be discussed. Resolutions pertaining to several grievances will also be adopted.

FOOT BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

R. A. BEAT COLABA UNITED.

The match between the Royal Artillery and Colaba United yesterday resulted in a victory for the former by two goals to nil. Showers of rain during the evening had made the ball greasy, and this was a decided handicap to the Indian team, who, however, put up a good show and held their own in the first half. Keeping up a steady pressure the Gunners were the superior team but could not score. Dadoo and Vishwanath defended well, while Dalaya in goal was responsible for some fine saves. The interval arrived with a blank score sheet.

The second half was almost a repetition of its predecessor. Upton made an enterprising centre-forward while his colleagues gave him good support. But they were rather slow for their nippy opponents. Acorner gave Mill a chance to send across a good and accurate kick, but there was no one in the goal mouth to score. A scramble ensued and Dennis headed the opening goal. This seemed to rouse the artillery forwards who now monopolised the play, and a little before the end Dennis scored the second goal.

THE RESULT.

Royal Artillery ..... 2 goals.
Colaba United ..... Nil.

The teams were:—

Royal Artillery:—Bull, Brown and Reed, Robson, Shepherd and Ineson, Mill, Russell, Upton, Dennis and Devine.

Colaba United:—Dalaya, Sailan and Vishwanath, Mohmad Dadoo and Adam, Francis, Ramchandra, Bapu Munaswamy and Ramkrishna.

Referee, Mr. Thornback.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Y.M.C.A. vs. Police.

AN AT-HOME AT SANTA CRUZ.

A pleasant function was held on the ground of the Friends' circle, Santa Cruz, when Mrs. T. M. Master entertained the members of the circle, Mr. and Mrs. Bake the gifted Dutch couple who have been studying Sanskrit and Indian music at Shantiniketan were the distisguished guests of the evening. Mr. Bake recited some Dutch and Scotch folksongs to the accompaniment of the piano which was played upon by Mrs. Bake. The function concluded at a late hour after some more "Garba" songs and a Greek and a Bengali song given by Mr. Bake.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Total Remittances from 1st April 1928, to 14th July 1928, £,775,000.

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BEWARE.

Accountancy Profession is exceedingly overcrowded. There are sufficient Certificate holders to last for years and G.D.A. is an out of date examination made up of Book-keeping and Law wherefore it is to be modified.

An Aspiring Student who does not want to be stranded and wishes to rise high in afterlife should give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.), INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. Ch. I. I.), COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.), and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L. C. C., & D. COM. M. C.) for which there is an unlimited Field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course.

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1928 EXAM.

WE claim 45 out of 68 that pass this year from the Bombay Centre. 2 more Passes from Madras Centre and 2 in G. D. C. A.

This is the last opportunity to enrol for this Exam. as the Rules are likely to be modified from next year.

The session has already commenced.

Enrol immediately

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The Bombay Chronicle.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1928.

OUR INDEBTED AGRICULTURISTS

When the terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India were first announced, considerable dissatisfaction was caused by the fact that any discussion of problems affecting tenures of land and the system of land revenue was specifically barred while it was noticed with disappointment that no definite mention was made in these terms of the co-operative movement, the development of which, in the opinion of several students of rural economics, is a vital factor in national progress. If friends of the co-operative movement had misgivings that its importance would be ignored in the framing by the Commission of schemes of agricultural development, even a cursory perusal of the main recommendations of the Commission is sure to dissipate any such fears. On the contrary, outside the co-operative world, the general impression is likely to be that while none can deny the advantages of the co-operative method, especially in the organization of the economic activities of the rural population, the Commission are hardly justified in expecting the co-operatively organized communities to achieve their economic solution, and even to bring about a transformation of the social outlook, unaided, more or less, by external forces and unassisted, particularly in the economic sphere, by the grant of a certain measure of financial aid from the State, and the provision by it of various other facilities. As an instance of this undue reliance on co-operative action, we have the Commission's recommendations in respect of the relief of the agricultural population from the crushing burden of debt.

While co-operators themselves have begun to acknowledge that the existing system of co-operative credit is more or less incapable of solving this stupendous problem, the Commission hold that the greatest hope for the relief of the agricultural community from the burden of debt lies in the ordered growth of the co-operative movement. In asserting this view, the Commission ignored the experience of nations in the West, which are far stronger economically and much better organized financially, than India is to-day. Separate systems of long term land mortgage credit supported and assisted in some measure by the State have been devised in co-operatively advanced Denmark, in Germany, the home of co-operative credit, in the United States of America with their well-developed banking system and their organized agricultural system, and, only lately, in Ireland and England. In none of these countries does the agricultural population form the backbone of the nation as in modern India, nor is agriculture the sole means of livelihood for so large a proportion of the population as is unfortunately the position now in India. And yet, when India's national industry has been paralysed for a generation by the growing burden of indebtedness, the Commission are content not to demand anything further than what a Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies proposed two years ago, and fight shy even of the very modest suggestion put forward by these "expert" officers of Government that subscription by Government to the debentures issued by co-operative land mortgage banks was desirable. Whatever the value of the other recommendations of the Commission in the campaign against rural stagnation and rural poverty, there is no doubt that the problem of agricultural indebtedness is not going to be solved by these half-hearted measures for the introduction of a system of long term credit dependent for its growth mainly on the evolution of the co-operative ideals of thrift and self-help in the rural community. One wonders why Lord Linlithgow and his British colleagues did not offer this precious advice to the British Ministry of Agriculture which has recently embarked upon a most ambitious scheme of a land mortgage corporation assisted by the State at almost every stage of its operations!

But these eminent Commissioners, who are such rigid upholders of the basic co-operative doctrines of self-help and thrift when considering questions from the point of view of their demands on the State for assistance, forswear their co-operative principles when they discuss the nature and extent of the control which the State should exercise over the co-operative movement. Ignoring the facts of the situation—that Government through the Registrar and his Co-operative Department in most provinces of India have exercised and do still exercise, directly or indirectly, practically unfettered control over the co-operative movement—the Commission appear to hold that the difficulties which are confronting the co-operative movement in some provinces have been largely caused by the withdrawal of the supervision of the Co-operative Department at too early a stage of its growth, and they recommend the continuance of official guidance for the movement and some extension of the degree of official control now exercised by the Registrar. The most prominent departure in policy they suggest is that, in addition to the control over audit vested in the Registrar under the law, Co-operative Departments should hold themselves responsible for detailed supervision and should actively interest themselves in the education of the members of co-operative societies in the principles of co-operation, their rights and duties, their privileges and responsibility. All over the world it has been recognized that while the State should exercise authority to see that the law is not violated by co-operative societies as by other types of duly registered and incorporated institutions, and that some judicial or quasi-judicial powers may vest in a department of the State functioning for the purpose, nowhere, save perhaps in Fascist Italy, are the education of the people in co-operative principles and practice and the supervision and guidance of co-operative societies entrusted, for obvious reasons, to the care of such a Government department. The position of the Registrar in the Indian co-operative structure is indeed unique, but the Commission would like to make it more unique still by giving him authority to mould the minds of people and to dragoon the rural population, if possible, into receiving and adopting expert advice. In one province of India, this orientation of the co-operative system is already in progress and it has succeeded so well from the point of view of Government that it has led to the organization of "co-operation" in the political sphere. Let co-operators beware, and public opinion take heed lest this insidious attempt at influencing the thoughts and actions of rural population spreads to other provinces.

LEGISLATION ON THE SLY

The emphatic protest registered by the citizens of Bombay at the public meeting held on Monday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall against the Indian High Courts Bill should afford an opportunity to the British House of Commons not to remain in ignorance about this bureaucratic attempt, fully supported by Lord Birkenhead and the India House, to jam down into India's throat legislation on the sly. The House of Lords has passed the measure. It awaits sanction from the Commons. While making a concession to Indian opinion in regard to making advocates and pleaders eligible for the office of Chief Justice the authors of the Bill managed to introduce into it surreptitiously the eligibility of members of the Indian Civil Service to hold the highest post in the Judiciary. Recent disclosures make the fact clear that when the Government of India gave in 1925 the assurance that the "improvement" in the Bill would refer only to the eligibility of advocates and pleaders to hold the position of Chief Justice, they were all the while contemplating in collusion with the Secretary of State a coup to hoodwink Indian opinion.

But this piece of legerdemain has not come off successfully. The trick has been exposed in time. The thoroughly representative meeting in Bombay on Monday, which was presided over by Sir Joseph Kay, very rightly made a spirited protest against this subtle attempt to deal an effective blow to the long-cherished Indian demand for separation of the Executive and the Judiciary. As Sir Joseph Kay pertinently observed: "What is involved is the principle of keeping quite separate and apart the Executive and the Judiciary, and it is submitted—and with some force, I think—that the Judiciary should be perfectly independent of Government whereas this might not be so if Civil Judges become Chief Justices." This is a valuable expression of opinion from an influential English citizen of Bombay. One can imagine what a furore of resentment would be created in England if the proposal were put forward there that the British Judiciary should be staffed with First Class Clerks who have qualified themselves for the Bar. The trend of reform in India should be in the direction of staffing all the judicial appointments from the independent legal profession. But we have to-day, on the contrary, to suffer the retrograde movement by which the bureaucracy makes a further incursion into the Judiciary. How retrograde this step is in the public interest, how serious a violation it is of the fundamental principles which govern the dispensation of justice was indicated in the masterly historical survey of the whole question by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Pheroze Sethna. We hope still more protest meetings against the new measure will be held in all important cities in India, in order to apprise the House of Commons of the very serious injury to public liberties the new legislation contemplates. If it does pass the Bill, it will be doing India an injury with open eyes.

EVACUATION OF SHANTUNG

A message from Tsingtao states that five thousand and seven hundred Japanese troops who were sent to Shantung are evacuating and are leaving for Japan. If this is an indication of a change in Japanese policy towards China, the step will be very welcome to the Chinese Nationalists and it will encourage them to emphasize with greater confidence the demand they have already made that the Foreign Powers should quit the Yangtse. It is within the power of the Japanese Government to cement friendly relations with the Nanking Government whose writ is now valid from the Yangtse to the Mongolian frontier by taking the lead in persuading the Western Powers that this Chinese demand is just and natural. No self-respecting country claiming to be really independent can tolerate its waterways being patrolled by foreign men of war.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

WHAT A SYMPATHETIC COLLECTOR CAN DO.

(BY S. S. T.)

I.

Administration of justice and collection of revenue have too long been considered to form the main work of a Collector of a District to entitle him to be regarded as the "ma-bap" of the people. It is no concern of his to go deeper into the affairs of the people to understand the causes of their quarrels which drive them to the Magistrate to seek justice, much less to find remedies to prevent those quarrels. Neither need he be anxious to scan the methods resorted to by the ryots to enable them to pay the revenue, much less to seek to increase their resources making it easy for them to pay it. All this is the work of the people, and if they fail in their job, they have to thank themselves. As for disease and death so much prevailing in the districts, he will have done his task if he collects the statistics from the villages through his subordinates and forwards them to the higher authorities for publication. He feels helpless to combat them in the face of stark illiteracy and stupidity of the people.

MR. BRAYNE'S WORK.

Mr. F. L. Brayne, M.C., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon, is, however, of different opinion. A perusal of the book recently published by him under the title "Village Uplift in India", shows that he walked through the fields of the villagers and found that fragmentation of their holdings is a frequent source of their quarrels and led to the waste of their time, energy and resources. The bad seed used, the wastage of manure and absence of rotation of crops prevented people from obtaining from land the full return of their labour. He entered their cottages and found out that, however dirty and untidy they be, a helping hand would enable them to avoid disease and premature death. He, therefore, himself undertook the work of uplift of the villagers and infused that spirit amongst his subordinates and the educated people around.

Mr. Brayne did not attempt heroics, but adopted simple remedies within the reach of the people. He induced the villagers to keep good cattle to use better ploughs and implements and good seed, to put up Persian wheels to their wells, to consolidate their scattered and fragmented holdings, to build bunds and to embank their fields to prevent wastage of rain water and erosion, to dig wells, to suit their farming to the market, to pit the manure which doubles its quality and quantity and therefore increases it fourfold. He discouraged making dung-cakes and encouraged tree-growing on roadside, on waste land and on hills, it serves a double purpose of supplying plenty of wood and preventing erosion by rain water. He asked them to join the Co-operative Banks and to avoid borrowing at usurious rates, to inoculate their cattle against disease, to kill the rats and pests which share the crops with them, and to desist from killing their neighbour for allowing his cattle to stray into ther fields. He pointed out their handicaps arising from all of them growing only the *anaj* on their fields the result of which, on the one hand, is that wages run high as every one would be harvesting at the same time, and on the other, their own unemployment during off season. He, therefore, advised them to divide their lands and grow on different portions a variety of crops by rotation, especially on well irrigated land, so that every month they are sowing something, and every month reaping something and always watering and weeding. He pointed out that by the present method of keeping themselves, their cattle and their wells idle for a large part of the year, they are losing money. On the other hand, by using them every month, the farmer and his cattle and his well will never be idle and never be overworked and he will not have to hire labour and cattle. Further, instead of cultivating every harvest and every bigha of land indifferently, by cultivating half of it intensively, and playing double attention to it, he can yet double the crops he gets now. The rest of the land should be sown with fruit trees

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AN ASIATIC BLOC AGAINST WEST

CHINA AND JAPAN COMING TOGETHER

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

In an article entitled "Collusion between the Yellows in the Pacific", which appears in the "Temps" of Paris, Andre Duboscq throws illumniating side-lights from the French angle, on the general problem of the Far East.

Quoting a circular of the Japanese Government to its officials that "The policy of Japan in regard to China must be founded on the principle of mutual assistance and co-operation with a view to the economic development of the East" he asks as to what it means. Has it not an air of paradox, remembering that some of the chapters, in the tale of Sino-Japanese relations are:—Indignation of the Chinese at the 21 demands of the Japanese Ultimatum of 7th May 1915, Chinese protests against the military convention of 16th May 1918, refusal of the Chinese delegation to sign the Treaty of Versailles because of the position given to Japan in the settlement of the Shantung affair, the anti-Japanese action in Tsinan-Fu in 1928, protest to the League of Nations against Japanese action in Tsinan-Fu in 1928 followed everywhere by protest and boycott of Japanese goods?

MOMENTARY REFLEXES.

Yet if the sequel to every one of these incidents is examined closely, they are found to have been "only momentary reflexes, a superficial sentiment which a member indulges against another of the same family, but at bottom a sentiment of blood-relationship exists and reconciliation follows".

The Chinese recognise the necessity of following Japan to safeguard their independence and, says M. Duboscq "It is this necessity that compels the Chinese to renew with Japan, after every incident, not only commercial but political relations". For, as a high Peking official said in 1920, "the memory of the ultimatum of 7th May 1915 still rankles, but we must take into consideration financial necessities to which we are a prey and also that greater healer of all wounds—Time. We are told that the wind is blowing in the direction of Democracy and universal disarmament. We are further told that a new organism has been born of the Peace Conference, viz., the League of Nations, which is to become the regulator of the future life of Nations! Is it not risking too much to surrender blindly to such hopes? The proof of the value of the League has yet to come .....In these conditions is it chimerical to contemplate an alliance of Japan and China, The first arming the second to ensure the Yellow World's revenge on the White world."

INNATE GOOD SENSE OF CHINA.

Significant words these, which deserve serious consideration, notes M. Duboscq in passing, "words, as impressive as they were said without passion.....Here is felt the restless sincerity as also the innate goodsense of the Chinese that does not abandon itself, with eyes closed, to European systems, because for them as for other Asiatics, the League of Nations is an organisation above all, European, if not actually an instrument of European domination. In any case, the scepticism regarding the efficacy of its action is great. The Japanese, inspite of the very brilliant personal role that we have seen their delegate to play, generally regard it as an idealistic institution so much so that the League does not deal with any problems that touch the Japanese closely, e.g., the Japanese problems in regard to China, U.S.A. or Russia."

Dealing with the identity of race, customs and habits between the Chinese and the Japanese and the affinities of character, M. Duboscq quotes the Chinese Commissaire of political affairs at the war front as saying on the 23rd April—thus a few days before the Tsinan-Fu affair, "The Chinese and the Japanese are of the same race, same language and

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Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"No. No. Along this path, which has been tried generation after generation, along this pathway of Reform Councils—which has been strewn with Proclamations and Promises unfulfilled,—there appears to me but little hope of final deliverance. Independence will be undermined as often as it is built up."

C. F. ANDREWS.

"Greatest Indictment."

The report submitted by Mr. Mardy Jones to the Conference now being held at Manchester of the Workers' Welfare League of India, of his experiences in India during his recent visit to this country will hardly find mention or appreciative comment in the Imperialist Press in Britain. But it is clear even from the short summary of it vouchsafed to India by Reuter that it follows on the same lines as the report to the British Trade Union Congress by Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth. The gross illiteracy, the miserably low standard of life and the very short duration of an average life in this country constitute, according to Mr. Mardy-Jones, the greatest indictment of British rule. It is evident Mr. Mardy-Jones has been extremely deficient in political education. Had he taken lessons in that Conservative College for political studies when the Maharajah of Burdwan is an humble and devout disciple, he would have thanked the Lord that the British had come to India to save this country from utter extinction. We all know the pet delusion of the Imperialist that if the British leave India "not a virgin would be left in India nor a rupee in Bengal."

Folly of Racial Arroganncn.

Under the caption of "A Flag Incident" the "Pioneer" indulges in a senseless criticism of the very natural desire of the Nationalists in Cawnpore to honour the tri-colour Congress Flag hoisted over the Town Hall of that place. At a meeting of the Cawnpore Municipality a resolution was recently passed to put up the flag on the building, the Town Hall, where the Municipal offices are located. The celebration of this function was carried out amidst universal acclamation. There was not the least idea of showing disrespect to the Union Jack in this exhibition of the desire of the people of a country to honour their own flag. The "Pioneer" remarks: "If this amazing procedure was not so ludicrous, it would be tantamount to rebellion." The suggestion is both ridiculous and mischievous. The Allahabad journal also inquires "what nation is it supposed to represent and who pays tribute to it?" If it cares to make the same profitable researches in the history of the Indian national movement as it has done in the case of Bardoli, it will be not an insuperable problem for the "Pioneer" to discover that the national flag pays homage to every important community in India, that it stands as the symbol of peace and universal brotherhood and that every self-respecting Indian pays willing tribute to it.

Stiffening The Boycott.

While Anglo-Indian journals are jubilant over the "correct lead" given by the Non-Brahmins' Conference at Kalyan where a number of persons, hundred all told, sang a hymn of hatred against Brahmins and declared themselves ready to do pooja before the Simon Commission, it is indicative of the general feeling of resentment against the insult of the All-White Commission that "minority" communities all over India proclaim their willingness to stiffen the boycott. In Madras the Catholic community held a meeting on Sunday under the chairmanship of the ex-Minister, Mr. Arogyaswamy Mudaliar, and decided to have nothing to do with the Commission "in any form, in any manner and at any stage." The Marwari Trade Association of Calcutta passed also on Monday a resolution declaring the sympathy of the Marwari community in Calentta with the boycott movement. Excepting the jo-Hukumies nobody will be for the Commission when it visits India next October.

Victory For Ayurveda.

It is gratifying to learn that the negotiations between the authorities of the Benares Hindu University and the Government of the United Provinces for the creation of a Faculty for the study of indigenuous systems of medicine have ended in a victory for those who have been steadily pressing for the inclusion of this subject in University curricula in India. The U. P. Government had some time ago led the way in considering the question of treating the study of the indigenous system sympathetically by the creation of a separate Board to investigate the whole problem. They have now taken a step further in the same healthy direction by sanctioning the Benares Hindu University scheme for including the study of Ayurveda in its curriculum. We hope this action of the U. P. Government will be emulated by other local Governments. Strong public pressure must be put upon them to do so.

CEYLON REFORMS SCHEME

DIARCHY IN NEW GUISE

VOTES FOR ALL MALE ADULTS AND WOMEN OVER 30

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION TABOO

LONDON, July 16.

The report of the Special Commission on the constitution for Ceylon recommends replacement of the Legislative Council by the State Council which will deal with the executive as well as legislative business. The departments of Government should be divided into ten groups in charge of Ministers, of whom seven should be elected members of the State Council. Associated with each Minister should be a standing executive committee of the State Council. Three remaining groups should be in charge of the Colonial Secretary Treasurer and the Attorney-General who should be known, in future, as officers of State. The Executive Council should be abolished, and the Ministers should be constituted as a Board with the ultimate collective responsibility for the annual Budget and Estimates, Supplementary Estimates and consequential financial measures. The functions of the officers of the State should be mainly advisory, but they remain in the executive control of their particular departments. The officers of the State, while they are free to speak, should not vote either on the Board of Ministers or in the State Council. The Chief Secretary should be the chairman of the Board of Ministers but a member of the Board other than an officer of the State will act as leader of the State Council and the chief spokesman of Government.

GOVERNOR'S POWERS.

The Commissioners similarly assign the supervisory, rather than executive, role to the Governor, but recommend that as his executive powers have diminished, his reserve powers should be strengthened. In all executive, as in legislative, matters, the Governor's formal ratification of the Council's decisions should be required before action can be taken on them, and he should be charged by the Royal Instructions to refuse or reserve assent to all measures infringed on certain clearly defined principles. One aspect of the new scheme to which the Commissioners attach great importance is the system of "Reference Back." Thus the Council will be able to refer back the Executive business to the Originating Executive Committee for further consideration. The Governor will be able to refer back the legislative or executive items to the Council, and the State Council will be able to refer back the annual budget and Estimates etcetera, to the Board of Ministers, but only once.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It will be possible for the Council to move a vote of non-confidence in the Board of Ministers or in the Chairman of an executive committee. The former, if carried, will involve a general election as will also the defeat of Ministers on budget, Supplementary estimates or consequential financial measures. Otherwise although individual Ministers can be replaced the Board and Committee will last the lifetime of the Council which will be four years. In view of the large powers which are now to be transferred to the elected representatives of people a substantial extension of franchise is necessary. The Commissioners recommend the manhood suffrage and also consider that the women's right to vote should be admitted; but in view of the necessity for keeping a number of votes within reasonable bounds the extension of franchise should, at present, be confined to women over thirty years of age. The applicants for votes should be required to show that they had resided in the Island for five years. The Commissioners find the communal representation as wholly pernicious in its effect on the social structure of the Island, creates an ever-widening gulf between communities, and tends to obscure national interests in clash of the rival races and religions.

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

The system of communal representation should be abolished, and in order to allay the qualms of minority communities the Governor should be able to nominate members to the Council up to the maximum of twelve of whom six may be British, should he find it necessary in order to make the Council representative, the Governor should also be charged to refuse or reserve his assent to the measures calculated to discriminate against minority communities. If the new constitution is to be worked successfully confidence of the Civil and Public Services must be restored, the existing officers should be granted an unqualified right to retire on proportionate pension with compensation for the loss of career. The ultimate decision in all matters affecting salaries and pensions and conditions of service of all officers holding posts subject to his approval should be reserved to the Secretary of State.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

The permanent Public Services Commission, through whom all recommendations for appointments and promotions should be submitted to the Governor, should be established in Ceylon. An Independent Commission to assess the salaries of public officers on the new basis, and determine the ratio of recruitment of Europeans and Ceylonese in various departments should be appointed.

The Commission make many recommendations for the reform of Local Government and suggest the establishment of a new public department and establishment of a local commission to re-arrange electoral areas. They contemplate the new State Council should be composed of 65 elected members in addition to nominate members, and officers of State, and should be fully representative of all sections of the Ceylonese people.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 17.

The "Daily Telegraph" anticipates that the Ceylon Commission's Report will astonish and perplex the orthodox political scientists since no such constitution exists in text-books; but we need not fear for its success if it enlists co-operation and goodwill of colonial politicians. Times considers that report is bold and striking document clearing pathway which opens wide and fair field to educated Ceylonese. —Reuter.

INDIAN QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

INDIAN COAL-MINE HORRORS

FREQUENT FATAL ACCIDENTS

MR. MARDY JONES ON INSPECTORS' DUTY

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Mardy Jones, Lord Winterton said that the Government of India employed ten Government inspectors of mines and as far as Lord Birkenhead was aware the number was not considered inadequate. All important mines were inspected in 1926, and many of them several times. Mr. Mardy Jones pointed out that there were 722 coal-mines in India and many of them hundreds of miles apart. Fatal accidents were frequent, and it was most vital that inspectors should appear as soon as possible after the accident. Lord Winterton replied that this was a matter for the local Government. Out of 722 mines, 660 had been inspected last year, and inspections totalled 1,700. Mr. Mardy Jones declared that the vital point was not the number of inspectors but that when a fatal accident occured the inspector should appear as soon as possible. Lord Winterton replied that it was really a matter which should be dealt with by councils and assemblies in India rather than by the House of Commons. Further replying to Mr. Mardy Jones, Lord Winterton stated that the deaths from accidents in coal-mines in India owing to the falls of roofs and sides in 1926 were ninety compared with 107 in 1925, 130 in 1924, and 136 in 1923.—Reuter.

IRRIGATION IN INDIA

FROM 28 MILLION TO 40 MILLION ACRES

LONDON, July 16.

Replying in the House of Commons, to Sir Robert Thomas, Lord Winterton made a statement which which showed that whereas 28 million acres in India were irrigated at the beginning of the year 1926-27, it was estimated that when all projects which were now being constructed were in full working order, the total area would be increased to nearly forty million acres. The figures referred only to Government irrigation.—Reuter.

REGULATION 3 OF 1818

ONLY THREE ARRESTS IN LAST SIX MONTHS

LONDON, July 16.

Replying, to Mr. Thurtle, Lord Winterton stated that only three persons, the ex-Maharaja of Nabha and two Sikhs who got into trouble at Shanghai were arrested in India under Regulation Three of 1818 in last six months. He regretted it was impossible to give a general answer to the question how long it was proposed to keep such persons under restraint without trial.—Reuter.

RANGOON BRIBERY CASE

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to Col. Wedgwood, Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead had no official information with regard to the facts in the Rangoon bribery cases, but the matter was within the competence of the local authorities, and he had no reason to doubt that it would be dealt with suitably.—Reuter.

BANKING COMMISSION

QUESTION IN COMMONS FOR ITS ESTABLISHED

LORD WINTERTON'S IGNORANCE

LONDON, July 16.

Col. Wedgwood asked in the House of Commons whether now that the Agriculture Commission had reported it was intended to establish the promised Banking Commission.

Lord Winterton, in reply, pointed out that the Government of India had recently received the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, and he was not aware what view the Government of India had taken with regard to the bearing of the Report on the suggested banking inquiry.—Reuter.

BARDOLI QUESTION IN COMMONS

WINTERTON ON WILSON-IRWIN POURPARLER

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. Wellock asked in the House of Commons whether the Government of India were prepared to suggest the appointment of a committee to enquire into the Bardoli dispute with a personnel such as would command the confidence of all who were directly concerned in the dispute.

Lord Winterton replied that the Government of India and the Government of Bombay were now consulting with regard to the steps to deal with the situation at Bardoli, and he was not prepared to anticipate their decision.—Reuter.

"SUCH ATROCIOUS LIBELS"

FURORE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

LONDON, July 16.

The allegations that Europeans had killed the injured Indians in the Calcutta train wreck were drawn attention to in the House of Commons by Mr. Howard Bury who asked whether Lord Winterton could not take steps to prevent the issue of "such atrocious libels". Lord Winterton replied that if such statements had been made he was sure that they would be properly dealt with by the authorities in India. He had not seen the statements, but he was sure they were baseless.

Commander Kenworthy declared that these statements were "of the most disquieting nature." They had appeared not only in Indian papers but in the "Statesman" and "Forward," and he asked Lord Winterton to have them investigated as these were most serious charges. Lord Winterton replied that he had seen press reports of the charges which had appeared in some of the less reputable Indian newspapers that the British had interfered with the wounded. Doubtless the whole question would receive the attention of the local authorities at the inquiry.

Mr. Mardy-Jones referred to the editorial of the "Manchester Guardian" urging that those publishing a "monstrous allegation" with regard to the killing of injured Indians should be called upon to justify it, and asked whether steps had not been taken to bring the people concerned to account. Lord Winterton gave an assurance that these very important matters would receive full consideration at the inquiry.—Reuter.

EX-PREMIER OF ITALY DEAD

LONDON, July 17.

Rome.—Death has occurred of Ex-Premier Giolitti.—Reuter.

VALLABHBHAI TO SEE GOVERNOR

TO-DAY'S CONFERENCE AT SURAT

PERSONNEL OF BARDOLI DEPUTATION

MR SMART'S INVITATION TO THE SARDAR

SURAT, July 17.

It is definitely understood that a deputation is to wait on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay when he arrives here tomorrow from Simla. It is believed that the deputation will consist of six members, three of whom will be ladies and it will be headed by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. The names of Abas Tyabji, Mr. Kalianji Vithalbhai Mehta of Bardoli Taluka, Mrs. Sharda Mehta, Mrs Bhaktiba Gopaldas Desai and Miss Mithuben Petit are freely mentioned as members of the deputation. It is understood that the Commissioner has sent an invitation to Mr. Vallabhbhai. —A. P.

MR. VALLABHBHAI TO GO TO SURAT

TO MEET GOVERNOR.

SURAT, July 17.

Inquiries at the Collector's office show that no application has been received for waiting in deputation on H. E. the Governor. It is understood that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel is coming here this evening from Bardoli and that he will meet His Excellency. Commissioner Mr. Smart will arrive to-night. The railway station is being decorated in honour of His Excellency's arrival to-morrow morning.—A. P.

MINISTER DESAI ASKED TO RESIGN

CLOTH ASSOCIATION'S SYMPATHY FOR BARDOLI

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

The Maskati Cloth Market Association has passed a resolution calling upon Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister of Education, to resign in view of the "prolongation of the Bardoli Satyagraha without settlement."—A.P.

CALCUTTA SWEEPERS' STRIKE AND AFTER

RECOMMENDATIONS OF INQUIRY CONFERENCE ACCEPTED

CALCUTTA, July 16.

In connection with the last sweepers' strike, a special meeting of the Calcutta Corporation was held to consider the recommendations of the Conference to enquire into the grievances of sweepers and scavengers. The Conference recommended an increase of one rupee to all scavengers from June 1 and also that there should be no victimisation. The cases against strikers should be withdrawn and the strikers should be given wages during the strike period and non-strikers be given a gratuity of two rupees per head. There was opposition by Europeans and Mahomedans to giving strike pay and with the exception of this, the other recommendations were accepted.—A.P.

SITUATION AT JAMSHEDPUR IMPROVING

16 PICKETERS ARRESTED

JAMSHEDPUR, July 16.

Sixteen picketers including six women were arrested this morning on a charge of rioting. In spite of the vigorous picketing the attendance at the works is daily on the increase, eighty-eight more hartalists being re-engaged to-day. The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company and Mr. N. M. Joshi arrived this morning and the latter had an interview with the General Manager.—A.P.

ALLEGED PAID AGENT IN AFGHANISTAN

GOVT. OF INDIA'S DENIAL

SIMLA, July 17.

The following communique is issued:—

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a statement current in certain sections of the press which originated apparently in "Forward" newspaper to the effect that the Government of India have sent paid agents into Afghanistan to stir up rebellion against the Afghan Government by means of inflammatory propaganda on the question of discarding of veil. The statement is as false as its apparent object the fomenting of distrust and hostility between two friendly countries is wicked and abhorrent. —A. P.

BELUR RAILWAY TRAGEDY

REWARD SUM INCREASED TO RS. 30,000

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The "Englishman" understands that the senior Government Inspector of Railways who conducted the inquiry into the recent train smash has reported that wreck was due to the malicious removal of a length of rail.

INCREASE OF REWARD.

The offer of the Agent E.I. Railway of a reward of Rs. 10,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of offenders concerned in the derailment of the Calcutta-Gaya Express on July 8, has been increased to Rs. 30,000. —A. P.

DETAILS OF TROUBLE

FOUR MEN ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Men became agitated and attempted to rush to the office and hurled missiles damaging the premises. An armed police force was requisitioned, and the situation having got out of control, firing had to be opened. Some of the men received gun-shot wounds while others had lathi injuries.

Inspector Bhubaneswar Mukerjee of Uluberia in an attempt to disperse the men, is alleged, to have been taken inside a neighbouring mosque and there assaulted. The situation is now under control.

Four arrests have been made on charges of rioting. The condition of two of the injured men is reported to be serious.—A. P.

46 PERSONS WOUNDED

CALCUTTA, July 17.

An enquiry into yesterday's disturbance at Bowreah was held by the District Magistrate, Howrah, in the evening. In addition to 23 mill-hands who received gun-shot wounds, 23 others were otherwise injured. The latter include 13 constables, two of whom are in hospital in a serious condition. In all 13 rounds of buckshot were fired. The mob cut the mill telephone wires to hold up reinforcements for the police but some European Assistants, however, crossed the river in a boat and phoned for help. It is reported that Inspector Mookerjee was forced on pain of death to sign a document stating that the head clerk of the mill against whom the coolies bore a grudge, had fired the first shot.—A. P.

IN MEMORY OF SIR FRANK SLY

GOVT. OFFICES AND SCHOOLS AT NAGPUR CLOSED

NAGPUR, July 17.

All Government offices, civil and criminal courtss, colleges and schools here were closed to-day in memory of Sir Frank Sly, formerly Governor of the Central Provinces, whose death was reported yesterday.—A.P.

KELLOGGS TREATY

TEXT OF FRENCH REPLY

FRANCE READY TO SIGN AT ONCE

LONDON, July 16.

Paris.—The text of the French reply to Senetor Kellogg's proposals with regard to the outlawry of war is published. It states that France is happy to see that the proposed treaty accords with her obligations under the existing treaties to which she is compelled to adhere loyally, therefore, she is prepared to sign forthwith the proposed treaty, though the reply points out that the proposals that the signatories of the treaty of Locarno should sign neutrality treaties which should be open to other States gives the proposed Pact a wider scope than fits in entirely with the French views. The reply expresses gratification at the explanations appended to the American proposals by which the American Government recognises the French contention that the treaty in no way restricts or compromises the right of self-defence of any nation against attack or against invasion, each nation being the sole judge whether the circumstances warrant a recourse to defensive warfare.—Reuter.

ACCEPTED BY IRISH FREE STATE GOVERNMENT

LONDON, July 17.

Dublin.—The Free State Government in a note to the United States Minister at Rublin accepts Senator Kellogg's treaty without any reservations.—Reuter.

HALLAM BYE-ELECTION

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS

LONDON, July 16.

The by-election for Hallam, Sheffield, due to Sir Frederick Sykes' appointment to the governorship of Bombay, resulted as follows:—

Mr. Smith (Conservative), 9,417 votes.
Mr. Flynn (Labour), 5,393 votes.
Mr. Hobman (Liberal), 2,715 votes.—Reuter's Special.

LEAVING FOR JAPAN

5,000 JAPANESE TROOPS EVACUATE SHANNTUNG

LONDON, July 16.

Tsingtao.—5,700 Japanese troops sent to Shantung are evacuating and are leaving for Japan.—Reuter.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY

Raja Partapgir Narsingirji gave an evening party on Tuesday in celebration of the birthday of his son Himalgir at his bungalow Samudra Tarang, Napean Sea Road. Several prominent Citizens attended the function.

THE KALYAN CONFERENCE.

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

Mr. S. L. Selam writes:

On learning of the selection of the venue of the Conference and its President I was not in the least surprised at the news that the Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference at Kalyan held last Sunday adopted the most shameful proposal of prostrating before the Simon Seven. Since last year before the first arrival of the Commission the self-seeking leaders of the old non-Brahmin Party were anxious to commit their blind followers to this disastrous policy and were busy seeking for a convenient nook to declare the same. Their anxiety deepened when the Nationalist non-Brahmins boldly and feerlessly voiced the feelings of the right-minded majority of the community in a Conference at Nasik, the erstwhile stronghold of the so-called "Elders". Finally to their great relief they found in Mr. Zunzarrao, a member of the Local Council, a man whose influence and other resources in the district they could exploit to serve their purpose, after changing the venue of the Conference from place to place. The resolution on co-operating with the Commission is the outcome of the mischievous manipulations of certain ultra-loyalists amongst the non-Brahmins as is evidenced from the fact that such veteran leaders amongst them as Mr. Bagde, the ex-M.L.A., Messrs. V. R. Shinde, Patil and others, who are the pioneers of the movement, opposed very bitterly the said proposition. Mr. Jadhav and his hangers-on succeeded at last in carrying the day with the help of a few delegates who only represented themselves. I was asked by some of my friends when I was at Poona last week to attend the Conference and lead the opposition but I declined as the conveners had conveniently shut us out from attending it by imposing the condition of subscribing to their creed on which we principally separated in the first session held at Bombay. The public now is in aposition to judge what the intelligent majority of the non-Brahmins really feel on the question of co-operating with the Commission from what they had already declared in unequivocal terms in their largely attended representative gathering at Nasik under the able Presidentship of my friend, Mr. V. R. Kothari, the father of the non-Brahmin movement.

A DIVE INTO DYARCHY

IRRESPONSIBLE AND IRREMOVABLE EXECUTIVE

EX-LAW MEMBER JUSTIFIES OBSTRUCTION

COUNTRY'S POLITICAL SENSE

MADRAS, July 15.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, ex-Law Member and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Government of Madras, interviewed on the report recently published on the working of the Reforms in various provinces, said:—

On an analysis of the reports on the working of the Reforms Act by the various Local Governments, if one thing is more apparent than another, it is the difficulty that has been experienced here and elsewhere by the division of power from responsibility. In a recently-published work there is a sentence which may be said accurately to sum up what is now needed in India. "He who is responsible for the peace and prosperity of the subject should have the power to secure these things, a power that he only can possess to the full who has the full Legislative Power." In Legislative Power is included the power of taxation and the power of allotment of funds.

DEFECTS OF DYARCHY.

He who dives below the surface will easily realise that one of the main troubles in the way of working dyarchy has been the co-existence with an apparently responsible Ministry of a nominated and official bloc which owes no allegiance save perhaps to an irremovable Executive but which nevertheless has to be placated and kept in good humour by the Ministry notwithstanding that the real responsibility of the Ministers is not to this bloc but to the elected group. The second obstacle to the successful working of dyarchy has been the divided allegiance of the services, the third consisting in the anomalous position and jurisdiction of the Governor as the head at the same time of the Executive Council and as not only the adviser but the dominant partner of the Ministry. It is true that as observed by the Madras Government increasing respect is felt towards the Legislative Council and its decisions, but that respect is not always shared by the members of the permanent services. On the other hand, owing to the present state of things, the Legislative Councils are apt to withhold complete support from the members of the services over which its control is fragmentary and spasmodic. Unless and until the recruitment and tenure of the services are vested in a perfectly impartial and independent body and unless at the same time the services are taught implicitly to follow and carry out the policies laid down by the Legislature, the difficulties that now exist will continue.

ILLOGICAL SYSTEM.

The observations of the Madras Government on the working of local self-government betray insufficient appreciation of the difficulties of an illogical system which has been forced on local bodies. In the sphere of local and Municipal Government as in the Provincial, a contented Executive thereby safe in tenure, but compelled to follow the general policy which will be laid down by elected members, will alone offer an adequate solution. Again the history in Madras of both the Ministry and the Local Government Department cannot be understood without constant advertance to the financial handicaps from which the province suffered until two years ago. It was impossible, therefore, for those entrusted with new duties and new powers to demonstrate to the man in the street or to the man in the village what may and can be done by diligent and benificent popular Government acting in consonance with the demands of the Legislature.

REQUISITES OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

One of the things which is not adequately kept in view in the various reports is the extent to which interests other than professional are finding representation in the Council and in the local bodies. If discussions have sometimes been academic or theoretical it has been mainly because of the paucity of funds and the absence of effective power to do things instead of talking about them. This statement is forcibly exemplified by the admission made by the Bengal Government that the Swarajists on local bodies in the mofussil did their best to maintain and in some cases to raise the level of administration. This factor is the main reason for what the Madras Government terms an Opposition for Opposition's sake. A real Party system depends for its success upon many things, firstly, that parties should not differ on fundamentals, but should differ on details of administration; secondly, that there must be a chance for the party in Opposition to become the Party in Power. Both these requisites of Party Government have been lacking firstly because the viewpoint of the irremovable Executive and that of the elected members as a whole was fundamentally different and; secondly, because different parties constituted from amongst the elected groups could not, under dyarchy and by reason of certain other circumstances, function as two parties capable of alternately sharing political power. Even though a majority of the elected members preferred a particular course the opposing majority could be and has often been in various provinces kept in power by the concurrence of non-elected groups who are either not representative in character or only partially representative.

WHAT GOVERNMENTS IGNORE.

Some of the Governments reproach the Legislatures with too much interference in details and one of them comments adversely on the ignorance of the details of administration leading to insufficient recognition of Government's efforts; but it is ignored that in every country the average member of the Legislature is not versed in the details of administration. He is content to trust the member of a Cabinet because he represents ultimately his own choice and owes the security of his tenure to the people and there is a periodic and sometimes painful casting of accounts. The present constitution legally leaves the Executive Council irresponsible to the Legislative Council; but in practice, for many reasons, the Executive Council has to order its conduct with due advertance to the opinions of the Legislative Council. The results so brought about are therefore sometimes indefensible both from the point of view of responsibility to Parliament and of responsibility to the Indian people. On the other hand the Ministers who are theoretically dependent on the elected members are often in reality immune from their attacks owing to the composition of the Councils and they are not thus in practice as responsible to the Legislature as they were intended to be.

These two facts are lost sight of, in the remarks of the Bombay Government dealing with the Non-Co-operation movement and the observations of some of the Governments on communal movements. The attacks levelled by many Governments on what have been termed obstructive tactics failed to realise that obstruction is resorted to in most cases because nothing positive can be done. If no tangible results, happy or calamitous, will ensue from the conduct of a political personage or party, there is every temptation to indulge in abstract argument. It is, however, manifest, from a reading of these reports that notwithstanding the drawbacks of the system, there has been manifested in most cases, the spirit of mutual compromise between the Reserved and Transferred halves and that co-ordinated activity which were envisaged by Mr. Montagu and that but for the general financial stringency much more could have been achieved than was actually the case.

REPRESENTATIVES AND ELECTORS.

The Government of Bengal makes some severe remarks upon members taking no interest to maintain close relations with their constituents. Those of us who have had experience of electioneering know that however unversed in the three R's and however humble an Indian voter may be, he has considerable shrewdness and perspicacity to his credit and if there is not more live contact between the elector and his representative, it is because the member cannot formulate anything which he can either by himself or by the aid of a party to which he is affiliated bring to fulfilment. In other words, unless real power is vested in the Council and the Indian ryot and the Urban dweller are taught to expect benefits from and through the Council and unless the official hierarchy is also persent to his mind not as a minor diety but as an instrument of the Council's policies, the contact which ought to exist between a member of the Legislature and the elector will never come into being.

COMMUNAL TROUBLES DUE TO SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

Many of the animadversions regarding the elements of weakness in the United Provinces Legislature are due to the causes which have been indicated already. Even in the case of communal bitterness, it will perhaps be found in the long run that given plenary powers the representatives of the people left to themselves and although they may commit many initial mistakes will soon adopt reasonable methods of mutual conciliation.

A careful and impartial perusal of the reports issued by the local Governments in my opinion can lead only to one conclusion, namely, that there is an abundance of political sense in the country and that temporary factors like communal bickerings and lack of harmony between permanent officials and the Legislatures are due in a large measure to the defects in the present system of Government. My deliberate opinion is that communal difficulty will inevitably disappear and the communities will come to terms with each other if they had perforce to settle matters amongst themselves without the intervention of any third party, who, it is imagined, can either be appealed to as a 'deus ex machinee' or be influenced. A majority community in one province is generally a minority community elsewhere and in the nature of things and given penary responsibility, the necessity for a policy of give-and-take will become easily obvious.

NO POPULAR CONTROL ON FISCAL POLICY.

The reports now published do not naturally deal with one matter which deserves very serious consideration. Under the present constitution of the Central Government and the Central Legislatures there is a general feeling that the fiscal and economic policy of the country are not in the control of its own people. The repercussions of this feeling on the local Legislatures and local Ministries partly account for some of the difficulties adverted to in the report.

It was perhaps not within the province of these reports to state or to solve a problem more fundamental than any that has been set out in the reports, namely, whether the American system of Government by means of an Executive, a Legislature and a Judiciary largely independent of each other and working by a series of checks and balances is not preferable to the English system. On such a topic much may be said on both sides but, putting aside the discussion of such doctrines, my belief is that the reports disclosed no more serious objections to the bestowal of self-govrenment and not less material for the argument in favour of a full measure of political advance than Lord Durham's report on the basis of which Canada obtained Dominion Status. It must be remembered that he was face to face with a collision between the Executive and the representative body and with communal and racial struggles, but his solution which has proved to be a right solution was that representative and irresponsible Government cannot be combined.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6).

he said, amounted to Rs. 1,72,000. Out of that, Rs. 90,000 was the debt which the Company owed to debenture holders. The balance of Rs. 82,000 represented unsecured debts. At the creditors' meeting, creditors to the tune of Rs. 67,000 had passed a resolution to the effect that the Company should not be wound up. It could be seen that the creditors claiming debts to the tune of Rs. 15,000 were supporting the winding-up petition. If the Company was given some more time to run its business, there were chances that the finances of the Company would improve and the Company would, in the time to come, make profit.

CASE ADJOURNED.

At this stage Mr. Munshi wanted to use some documents of the Company to show that there was mismanagement in the affairs of the Company. He was entitled, he said, to lead evidence on those documents or put in a fresh affidavit. These documents, he added, had made some startling disclosures and it was essential in the interests of his clients that they should be embodied in a fresh affidavit. It was thereupon agreed that Mr. Munshi should file the affidavit and the respondents also should be given enough time to put in their affidavit as a reply. The hearing of the petition was consequently adjourned to July 31. It has been further agreed, in the meanwhile, that the trustees for debenture holders should exercise undisturbed possession of the assets of the Company and the official liquidator should be allowed to make an inventory of the documents and account books of the Company and inspect any of the documents or account books he might choose to inspect.

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ARTS AND CRAFTS OF INDIA

THEIR HISTORIC ORIGIN

PROF. K. T. SHAH'S LECTURE

The second lecture of the series on the "Outlines of Indian Civilisation" was delivered at the Historical Research Institute Hall in St. Xavier's College on Monday, by Prof. K. T. Shah. Prefacing his remarks with an apology about his own lack of proficiency in the several arts he was going to speak of, the lecturer went on to discuss the origin of artistry, impulse, and the ideals of Indian artistry. Artistic creation, the lecturer thought, was the result of man's desire to master the mysteries of Nature, grasp the inherent harmony in the phenomenon of Nature, and reproduce the same in more or less durable or visible forms. The distinction between artistry and craftsmanship the lecturer considered lay in the fact that while artistic impulse was a spontaneous force, an individual's yearning to "create" forms of beauty just for his own self-expression, for the realisation of his being, for the emulation with the Godhead, craftsmanship came to be when those around the original artist perceived the beauty of his creation and demanded the reproduction of those beautiful creations in ever increasing quantities. That did not mean the destruction of the soul of beauty implanted in these creations of an Artist, nor the diminution of any excellence the products may have been endowed with, especially when the canons of the Art came to be reduced into a body of scientific laws.

HISTORICAL ORIGIN.

As regards the historical origin, the lecturer was unable to say with any degree of procision, whether, judging from the remains now before them, it was the Dravidian or the Aryan element in the civilisation of India which made most for the artistic impulse. The remains of the Dravidian civilisation in Mahenjo-Dare and elsewhere showed, as the illustrations on the screen evidenced, a high degree of the graphic and plastic arts; and these could not have come to that stage of excellence without the sister Arts being also simultaneously and similarly cultivated. The Aryans, however, seem to have been more aggressive and assertive, if not more original and artistic; and so the present element of artistry in Indian civilisation may be ascribed to the Aryan genius without any injustice.

THIEVING AS AN ART.

Among the arts there were many in the University curricula of ancient India, which are to-day no longer considered to be Fine Arts, e.g. stealing or philandering. But they all formed part of the education of every self-respecting lady and gentleman in the Golden Age of Indian History. No order of precedence or preference as between the Arts themselves was possible to establish but judging from the higher talent required in perfect execution, the lecturer thought the Art of Music, with its sisters of Dancing and Acting, must be given pre-eminence. Local harmony must have been easy to a people like the Vedic Aryans, the very genius of whose language dependent upon the accent of pitch was musical.

QUALITIES OF THE GREATEST ARTIST.

The cultivation of the Art or Science of Music, both vocal and instrumental, was then illustrated and exemplified through all the divisions of the classic Indian Musical Curriculum of the note, and the rhythm and the melody and the instrumentation, and the gesticulation, sentiment and meaning, the illustrations on the screen showing vividly the complete visualisation of the presiding genius of the Art in all its departments. All Indian Art, the Lecturer added, was impersonal: there was no need for, and therefore no room for, the personal facter of the artist himself, not because the artist individuality was not in existence in ancient India, but because the greatest artiste was one who thoroughly subordinated the personal element to the demands of the artistic impulse. The same was even more fully in evidence in Acting and Dancing, the twin Sisters of the Art of Music. Indian Dancing orginated with the Gods, and and had in each case a symbolic meaning of the utmost profundity. The cosmic dance of Nataraja was shown on the screen and its meaning explained, and other dances of Mahadeva and Krishna similarly discussed. The ancient Indian Theatre was poor in material accessories common nowadays; but the Actor in Ancient India was so busy conveying the message of the Author that he felt not the lack of the Accessores. And the audience being choice, cultured, aristocratic, the appreciation of the Art was independent of the aid of artificial accessories.

PART OF PROGRAMME LEFT OVER.

Though the lecture was programmed to include a survey of the Art of Painting and Crafts of historic importance, it was already past the hour when this all too interesting and fascinating survey was brought to this stage. The lecturer promised to continue the rest of the lecture next Monday; and it may be that the original programme of five lectures may have to be extended at least by one. The audience was too rapt to notice the flight of time, and when the lecture terminated rather suddenly, there was sigh of disappointment.

"HERALD" AFFAIRS IN COURT

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST LIQUIDATION

ALLEGED REFUSAL TO INSPECT DOCUMENTS

The adjourned hearing of the petition for winding up "The National Newspapers (India) Co., Ltd." (conducting "Indian National Herald") filed by "Eastern News Agency Ltd." came up on Tuesday before the Hon. Mr. Justice K. Kemp at the Bombay High Court. It will be remembered that on the 6th instant when the petition was heard for the first time, several creditors of the National Newspapers (India) Co., Ltd., who wanted to oppose the petition in their own interests as well as in the interests of the Company moved the Court to give them 10 days' time to enable them to convene a meeting of the creditors of the Company in order to take their sense in the matter. His Lordship then appointed Mr. N. H. Moos as Official Liquidator and adjourned the hearing of the petition to July 17. A meeting of the creditors of the Company was accordingly convened at which a number of creditors claiming aggregate unsecured debts from the Company to the tune of Rs. 67,000 agreed to oppose the petition for winding up the Company.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the petitioners while Mr. Somaji appeared for 7 creditors including Messrs. Salivateeswaran and J. K. Dhairyawan, ex-employees of the Company, who supported the petition.

Sir Chimanal Setalvad assisted by Mr. N. M. Thakore and instructed by Messrs. Lakhia Jaivala and Co., represented the National Newspapers Co. Ltd., to oppose the petition. Mr. K. C. Dapthery appeared for a number of creditors with an unsecured capital to the tune of Rs. 67,000, also to oppose the winding up petition.

INSPECTION OF BOOKS NOT ALLOWED.

At the outset, Mr. K. M. Munshi wanted to file a fresh affidavit further supporting the claim of the petitioners, but this was objected to by Sir Chimanlal on the grounds that he had not received instructions from his clients as regards the new documents which were referred to in that affidavit.

Mr. Munshi contended that the Official Liquidator was not allowed by the trustees for the debenture-holders who were mortgagee in possession of all the assets of the Company, to have the inspection of all the documents and account books relating to the affairs of the Company and hence it was impossible for him to file the affidavit earlier. He further submitted that the trustees had given some of the documents for inspection but they were still refusing to show the account books of the Company. The affidavit was not allowed to be put in and Mr. Munshi had to argue his case without it.

MR. MUNSHI'S ARGUUMENT.

To put it in a nut-shell, Mr. Munshi's argument was thus: The National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. was incorporated on April 8, 1926, and it started working on September 8, 1926. Up till October 31, 1927, i.e. within a period of 13 months, the working of the Company resulted in a loss of Rs. 1,99,500, while the paid-up capital of the Company was a little over Rs. 1,50,000. The position of the Company at present was that not only was the whole of the capital completely wiped off but the Company had, besides, incurred a further liability of Rs. 1,99,000. A sum of Rs. 90,000 had been raised in debentures and at present the Company's entire assets were in the possession of the trustees for debenture holders. The Company was not able to pay its debts and hence it should be wound up.

Proceeding, Mr. Munshi pointed out that it was in the interests of the creditors to wind up the Company at once. If the debenture holders were allowed to run the Company in the manner they were running it, in all certainty, even the last farthing of assets would soon disappear and the creditors would get nothing. On the other hand, if the Company was forthwith liquidated, the creditors would get at least a part of their money. It was clear from Mr. Horniman's affidavit that the present assets of the Company were somewhere near Rs. 1,40,000 while the debentures were worth Rs. 90,000. The balance of Rs. 50,000 would go to meet partially the demands of the unsecured creditors.

Mr. Munshi then drew attention of the Court to the alleged mismanagement in the Company, which, he submitted, was bound to result in further losses.

NEW SCHEME.

The affidavit filed on behalf of the opposing creditors 'inter alia' stated:

It is quite usual with newspaper companies to incur loss in the beginning. If the Company is allowed to carry on its business, there is every likelihood that it pill recover the losses made and soon become a profitable concern. The assets of the Company to-day are more than sufficient to meet its liability. A new scheme has, moreover, been devised to increase the assets of the Company. The position of the Company is not so grave and hazardous as has been depicted in the affidavits of the supporting creditors. Besides the good will of the Company is a very big asset and with the aid of good management of the Company is bound to make profit. Give us some more time and we shall make the Company pay.

Arguing on this affidavit, Mr. Munshi contended that there was nothing in it that would induce the creditors to believe that the Company would make any profit in future. Mr. Horniman himself had made a frank admission that for another 6 months it was quite unlikely that the Company would make any profit. His submission, therefore, was that no useful purpose would be served by allowing the Company to run its business any longer. On the contrary, he was afraid that whatever surplus assets the Company had at present would slowly dwindle down till they were completely wiped off.

Mr. Edwards of the Eastern News Agency Ltd., stated in his affidavit that wages of some of the deponents were in arrears for 6 or 7 months. Besides, no facts and figures had been given by the respondents to show that the Company would be in a position to pay off its debts.

EX-EMPLOYEES' AFFIDAVIT.

Messrs. Salivateeswaran and Dhairyawas, ex-sub-editors of "The Indian National Herald," in their affidavit supporting the petition, said that the present insolvent condition of the Company was due solely to the mismanagement of the Company as appeared from the books of account of the Company. The Managing Director kept the sole control of the Company in his own hands with the result that the Company had to incur debts and losses. Mr. B. F. Bharucha, one of the trustees of the debenture holders, was persuaded by some supporters of the Company to take over the supervision of the management of the Company for some time. Mr. Bharucha soon found that there was lot of mismanagement in the affairs of the Company. His supervision resulted, among other things, in the dismissal of two employees of the Company, who were collecting subscriptions and advertisement bills. Mr. Bharucha, however, came into conflict pith the Managing Director and was unable to get inspection of the books of account. In the end, Mr. Bharucha had to sever his connection with the management of the Company. Most of the opposing creditors were the present employees of the Company, whose interest in opposing the petition was to make their employment secure. The wages of the opposing creditors amounted to more than Rs. 25,000. The value of the good-will of the paper had very much depreciated as could be seen from the fact that the circulation of the paper had gone down.

THE TRUST DEED.

Mr. Munshi then referred to the trust deed of the debenture holders. Under that deed, he pointed out, the Trustees for the debenture holders could go on incurring expenses and losses at the cost of unappropriated margin in the assets which they had in their possession. If they went on at the rate nothing would be left to satisfy the unsecured liability. Continuing the motivas that had led several creditors to oppose the petition, Mr. Munshi maintained that the paper was, no doubt, a political asset and that fact was likely to influence certain creditors to forego their money. However, there might be minority of creditors that would insist on the recovery of money and in his opinion, that minority was entitled to do so. Mr. Munshi quoted several cases in support of his argument and pointed out that the sub-stratum of the Company had gone.

Mr. Somaji, appearing for 7 creditors, argued that it was for the other side to satisfy the Court that something would be gained by not winding up the Company forthwith. Under the trust deed the trustees would be competent to incur debts without any responsibility to pay them off. It could, besides, be seen from article 14 of that deed, that certain creditors were given preference in so far they had the first charge over the assets of the Company. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has advanced a sum of Rs. 3,000 to the Company and had obtained in return special consideration. It was likely that some of these creditors would steal a march over unsecured creditors. Proceeding he argued that if the Company was forthwith wound up, the creditors would get something like 4 annas in a rupee but if it was allowed to run, they would get nothing.

SIR CHIMANLAL'S ARGUMENTS.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, appearing for the respondents, opposed the winding up order, The total debts of the Company,

(Continued in column 3).

JUSTICE MORE IMPORTANT THAN PRESTIGE

"STATESMAN" ON BARDOLI SITUATION

TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI'S SINCERITY AND FEARLESSNESS

"BIRKENHEAD ON DEBIT SIDE OF EMPIRE"

CALCUTTA, July 17.

In the course of a leader this morning, discussing the situation in Bardoli, the "Statesman" writes that far transcending in importance the questions of procedure and personnel in regard to the Simon Commission and the Indian Committees to co-operate with it, is the issue raised at Bardoli. After discussing Mr. Gandhi's work in connection with the non-co-operation movement the paper states that he is sincere and fearless and is not interested personally therefore he has taken up the cause of the Bardoli peasants in their resistance to the new land revenue assessment and increased taxation by executive decree. "We concede at once that he has not intervened without knowledge and that there is a real issue at stake. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the local champions of Bardoli cultivators have done their best to prevent the issue being made an All-India question. They have insisted that it is not in any sense a no-tax campaign but purely a local question."

JUSTICE MORE IMPORTANT THAN PRESTIGE.

The paper does not believe much in Lord Birkenhead's conception of prestige, and regards him personally as slightly on the debit side of the Empire. Concluding, the paper says: "We have confidence in His Excellency the Viceroy and Sir Leslie Wilson, who are at present at Simla. Let them be left unfettered. Mistakes have been admitted. If they are satisfied with the immediate collection of taxes on the old assessment pending re-examination, we can afford to let Whitehall talk about prestige. Justice in this country is more important than prestige."—A. P.

CONCILIATION OR REPRESSION

OFFICIAL WAYS IN BARDOLI

BARDOLI, July 14.

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office Bardoli writes:—

At a time when the Government is reported to be determined to bring about a settlement of the Bardoli question "even though it might bear on its face the appearance of a partial climb-down," officialdom in Bardoli is going on with its work of repression as merrily as ever. Gopalji Purshotamdas of Golam was charged before Esupji Patel, Resident Magistrate of Bardoli under Sec. 173 of the I.P.C. for intentionally removing notices lawfully affixed. The case for the prosecution was that on 31-5-28 he removed some forfeiture notices that had been stuck at the houses of some Khatedars. Two prosecution witnesses were examined. Gopalji pleaded not guilty, and made a written statement saying that he had removed the notices under question at the request of the owners of the houses, as there was a danger of their being blown away by the wind. He had sent the notices to the Valod Satyagraha Camp to be filed there after explaining their contents to the persons to whom they referred.

In the course of evidence, it was stated by the prosecution witnesses viz.: Patawala the complainent and the Talati, that it was the pratice to stick duplicates of such notices at the village Thana and the Chora. The Public Prosecutor Mr Thakorrram, of Surat, at this stage asked for an adjournment of the case, as he wanted to produce further evidence to establish that Gopalji's act was in persuance of an organised plan to "prevent the serving of forfeiture notices in the Bardoli Taluka. The hearing was accordingly adjourned to the 21st inst.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON VOLUNTEERS.

The collector arrived in Bardoli on the 12th inst. returning the same evening to Surat. He again visited Madhi on the 13th inst. On neither of these occasions is he reported, to have visited any cultivator's house to know first hand the conditions under which the cultivators have been forced to live, as a result of the Japti regime of terror. At Madhi, a boy-volunteer, Shaulilal who had been posted in the vicinity of the Dak bungalow in which he had put up to keep watch was roughly asked by a policeman on duty as to by whose orders he was there. On his replying that he was there under orders from Vallabhbhai Saheb, he was peremtorily asked to leave the place, which he refused to do. It is alleged that he was assaulted by the irate policeman who ended by violently dragging him with the help of another policeman to a considerable distance from the bungalow. The volunteer returned to his post as soon as he was left alone at which the policeman is alleged to have repeated his previous performance twice the volunteer showing no sign of retaliation all this while, and returning to his post each time he was dragged away. Sjt. Pwiatan Buch, an undergraduate of the Gujarat Vidyapith along with another volunteer who arrived on the scene, on hearing of the incident, were treated with filthy abuse and Mr. Buch was assaulted too. On Mr. Buch trying to record the words used by the policeman, the latter tried to snatch away his pencil. The Fojdar who came soon after instead of remonstrating with the policeman for their behaviour retired after putting a few irrelevant questions to Mr. Buch.

YOUTHS' DUTY TO BARDOLI

MR. NARIMAN'S APPEAL

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, has issued the following appeal to the youths of Poona:—

Dear Friends,—The 4th of July 1928 has opened the second page of the history of the youth movement in the City of Bombay. It was on this day for the second time after the departure of the Simon Commission that the students and other youths of Bombay took their legitimate share in the national struggle that is being carried on at Bardoli. On the 4th of July, as reports have shown it, youths of this great city observed what will go down in the history of Indian Nationalism as "The Bombay Student's Bardoli Day." As the president of the Bombay Youth League, I am more than gratified to say that they gave a splendid response to my appeal to rally round Bardoli, which is to-day emancipating India. They did, I must say, more then what I had expected of them. Their splendid response has persuaded me to make myself to appeal to you, the Youths of Poona, to identify yourself with your comrades-in-arms, the Youths of Bombay, by doing your bit for the peasants of Bardoli.

Dear Young Friends, in asking you to do this, I am conscious that I am asking you to divert your minds for a while from your college and other studies to the grave and immediate issue which will, in my opinion, solve one of the problems of India's fight for freedom. And hence, I must here emphasise to you the need for doing so.

EMULATE THOSE PATRIOTIC STUDENTS.

Students of history as you are, it hardly lies in my mouth to draw your attention to the part played by young men and women of other countries of the world in serving their Motherland. It is, indeed, not necessary for me to remind you what the Chinese Youths have been doing for their country. None of you must be ignorant of the part played by the students of Al-Azar in Egypt when their country was in the grip of the British Imperialism, which had thrust upon it a Commission that was not wanted to decide the fate of Egyptian freedom. And after all what are these souls inspired with? Is it necessary for me to state to you the Youths of China, the Youths of Japan, the youths of Egypt and even the youths of Germany have been moved with the only object of safeguarding the interests of their country. And in safeguarding their interests they have been moved with the supreme ideal in life not to allow their self-respect to be injured by any power. If that has been the case in those countries, could it not be equally said of India, the land of your birth. If history has proved conclusively that the youths of other nations were not wrong in diverting their attention from their studies to the political problems of their country, could it be written differently of India, which has a greater reason and justification to except her youth to fight for her liberation? Is not India to-day in a worse position than those countries? Is it not a fact that in India the Government as it is constituted is more concerned in safe-guarding the interests of the Civil Service than those of her own children?

THE BARDOLI ISSUE.

For instance, what is the issue at Bardoli where the peasantry is being persecuted and ridiculed? The issue is as clear as crystal. The recent developments in the matter of finding out a 'via media' for the impasse created at Bardoli between the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Government of Bombay has convinced every one of us that this struggle is not so much between the Government and the people as it is between the Lloyd George's Steel Frame of the British Empire and the ancient Indian Peasantry. There are the words of men who are credited with a sense of sobriety, moderation and consideration for the Government. Their recent weighty statements will not fail to make any one realise that the Steel Frame of the British Empire is determined to crush 85000 of the Indian population for the maintenance of its prestige—prestige that has long back been shattered to pieces by the heavy blow of Shrijut Valabhbhai Patel, the Sardar of Bardoli. It is unnecessary to attempt to recapitulate to you the intelligent young men and women of Poona, the whole history of the present Satyagraha Movement in Bardoli, but suffice it to say the peasants of Bardoli men, women and children, are pledged to see the battle through. They have courted for the sake of their self-respect hardship and suffering which are beyond conception either by you or me. For the sake of their 'izzat' and for the sake of fighting for India's freedom, they have decided to court jail, they have decided to face machine guns. To-day they have no fear for the British Steel Frame, they have no fear for the British Gun, nor for the British jail, nay, not even for their very existence. They are prepared to die to the last man for their sacred cause of our motherland. And hence it behoves on us, the young men and women of India to stand by them, to offer them such assistance as will give them a cheer to carry on the battle. In their grim struggle they want not so much financial aid as the moral support that lies in our power to offer. Could we not, therefore, offer this small measure of support to the great Cause?

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Friends, let us remember our pledge taken at the last Youth Conferenc aend accept the privilege that is extended to us. Let the Youths of Poona, the descendants of Shivaji, the great warrior king of India, who has handed to us such a glorious tradition of serving our 'Matrubhoomi' demonstrate their feelings in as best a manner as they can. They have a golden opportunity in the immediate future when the Bombay Legislative Council will meet at Poona on the 23rd instant by dedicating that day in the service of Bardoli and its peasants. Let Bardoli's Cause supersede all other considerations on that day and they will have a splendid occasion to demonstrate to the Government of Bombay and its head, who has mortgaged his statesmanship to a Smart and to the vaunting ambition of a Hartshorn that the Youths of Poona are one with the peasants of Bardoli.

Rise young friends, in the sacred name of the peasants of Bardoli, I venture to appeal to you to give all you can, to do all you can for our brothers and sisters at Bardoli. The youths all the world over are distinguished for being of one frame of mind and I have reason to trust that what has appealed to the youths of Bombay will equally appeal to the youths of Poona and they will lay the second brick on one of the pinnacles of India's freedom so nobly laid down by their Bombay friends.

LONG-DISTANCE MOTORING RECORD

MR. BIRTLES WARMLY WELCOMED

LONDON, July 16

Sydney.—Mr. Francis Birtles was given a enthusiastic welcome on his arrival here, having motored from London breaking the long-distance records. He left London on October 19 and travelled 16,000 miles by land 500 by sea. —Reuter's Special.

THE TRAVANCORE ASSOCIATION

At the second quarterly general meeting of the Travancore Association Bombay held on Sunday, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"This General meeting of the members of the Travancore Association places on record its high sense of appreciation of the Travancore Government's nomination of Mrs. K. K. Kuruvila, B.A. as the first non-official lady member of the Travancore Legislative Council. This meeting further conveys its hearty congratulation to Mrs. Kuruvila and wishes her a long life of useful career in the Council."

The meeting also passed a resolution placing on record its emphatic disapproval of the customary law in the Travancore State which directly deprives persons of their elementary professional right and which has given itself to a practical demonstration by the recent orders issued by the Munsiffs of Attingal and Karunagapally Courts to examine caste Hindu ladies by commission only by caste Hindu and Christian vakils in the place of non-caste Hindu Vakils.

VILLAG UPLIFT

(Continued from page 6.)

and grass, and as these require far less rain than ordinary cops, whether there is good monsoon or bad monsoon, he will always get at least one good crop of grass for cattle and some fruit for marketing.

NEED FOR MENTAL CHANGE.

Accoring to Mr. Brayne the mere increasing of the wealth without the radical changing of the ideas and habits of the people is utterly useless. The people must be taught how to spend their money, how to clean their homes and villages, how to make their homes healthy and comfortable, how to avoid ill-health and epidemics, how to bring up their girls and boys in health and cleanliness, how to educate them and how to lead happy, healthy and rational lives. Accordingly, he advises the people not to waste their money on trinkels and jewels and ceremonials, not to engage menials for work which they can do themselves, to send the girls to the school with boys, to refuse to marry them while they are still children, to start games, clubs, libraries and night schools, not to lock women in Pardah and to release them from their present slavery and degradation by not employing them in making uple (dung-cakes) nor in grinding. The time saved from this drudgery should be spent on (1) cooking, (2) tidying and beautifying the home, (3) washing, feeding, teaching and playing with the children, and (4) making and mending clothes for the whole family. Mr. Brayne advocates a weekly holiday to be used by the people in cleaning up themselves and their cattle, their home and village and then to play or read. The weekly holiday is the beginning of rural uplift. It will introduce cleanliness and games and refresh both the mind and body.

DIRECT AND EFFECTIVE METHODS.

Mr. Brayne's methods of teaching the people the principles of health and hygiene are direct and effective. Clean villages mean heavy crops. Have pits in your fields, says he. Carry everything to it instead of throwing it down on the way. Use your pits also as your latrines, cut all the rank weeds and rubbish that grow round the village in the rains and throw them in too. The pits will thus become the cultivator's treasure-house. The man who cleans the village is the master of the village. Open windows in your houses and grow powers. The rat lives in a hole without windows. Take precaution to remove fear of epidemics by vaccination, inoculation, well-cleaning, and by using quinine and mosquito nets.

(To Be Continued).

AFGHAN KING'S REPLY TO INDIAN MUSLIMS

TELEGRAM TO M SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received the following telegram from H. E. Sirdar Mohd. Yakoob, Vazir, Darbar, Kabul, in reply to his telegram which he sent on behalf of Indian Muslims congratulating His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on his safe return to Kabul.

"Your telegram on your behalf and on behalf of Indian Muslims received on the arrival of H. M. at Kabul was placed before His Majesty. His Majesty was much pleased with cordial greetings and friendly feelings of Indian Muslims and expressed his gratifications."

DECCAN VERNACULAR TRANSLATION SOCIETY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to your kind note re. the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society and its usefulness and work I beg to point out that as it is nearly all the little work the Society has been able to do must be taken to be due to the support the Government has been giving however, inadequate it may be. The public have been very apathetic, inasmuch as they do not come forward even with the very small amounts of subscription the Society asks. This apathy will be doubly evidenced by the fact that certain names have had to be struck off the list for failing to pay dues for over five years and more.

It is, therefore, right that the Maharashtra public should be asked to awaken to do their duty in this behalf. Thanking you however, for ventilating this important subject through your columns, I remain.—Yours, etc.

G. N. KHARE.

Poona July 13.

AN ASIATIC BLOC AGAINST WEST

(Continued from page 6.)

even the same civilisation; they are two sister nations which love and ought to love each other; everything unites, nothing separates them. General Tanaka is dividing them artificially for his own interests without taking into account those of his people."

"Let us," says M. Duboscq, "remember the role that the Japanese have played in the events leading to the Chinese Revolution. In the presence of the appetite of White powers, many were the Chinese who thought that the interests of their country lay in an understanding with Japan which on its side, was resolved not to let the White powers outdo her, because if China was for Japan a cousin of the same race, it was also and has since become still more, a coveted reserve of indispensable products."

JAPAN'S GAME IN PEKING.

A pro-Japanese party was formed before the Chinese Revolution and "There is no doubt that Sun-Yat-Sen himself became the pivot of Japanese intrigue, as it is well known that after being Japan's adversary when she aided Yan-She-Kai he declared himself the partisan of an Asiatic bloc against the West. But Japan had wanted a revolution only below the Blue River in order to get the zone of foreign influence constituted by that part of China. But she was far from desiring the fall of the Manchu dynasty which she expected to keep under her tutelage in Pekin".

This double policy did not fructify. But, according to M. Duboscq, it shows a Sino-Japanese understanding to the prejudice of others and clearly explains the term "collusion".

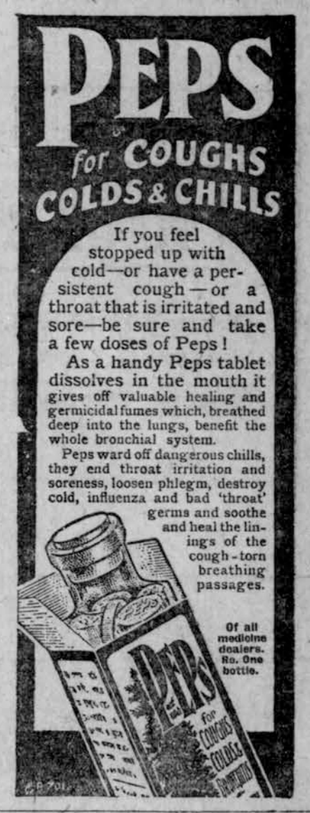
And thus "Despite everything China remains in the eyes of Japan a reserve of all that the Japanese lack in and the stake of an eventual conflict in the Pacific..... The conflict, that it is permissible to foresee in some undetermined future in those regions of the Far East, has complex causes and ends. If, according to us, the absence of a racial equilibrium is one of the principal causes and if one of its main ends is to find a place for an ever-growing Yellow population, the conquest of raw materials which China contains and also that of its markets for an outlet to manufactured products is not the least important cause or object."

"In any case, it is easily comprehensible, that China is in the first rank of Japanese pre-occupations. Besides the question of raw-materials, there are 3,00,000 Japanese residents and the capital invested in China, especially since the last ten years, reaches the figure of 3 milliards of Yen."

SUPPLE DIPLOMACY.

"Now," continues M. Duboscq "Japan has repeatedly proved that she will not allow her interests in Manchuria and Shantung—what she calls acquired rights—to be compromised. But once these are safeguarded, she will at a less cost, (thanks to her ethnic affinities with the Chinese and the use of the same character in writing) sacrifice, for example, her extra-territorial privilege for a treaty of commerce which would reserve to her customs advantages. Such a state of spirit lends to her diplomacy the necessary suppleness for the purpose of promptly renewing good neighbourly relations with China after every quarrel. And then, let us not forget that the faults of the Whites in regard to the Yellows are driving the latter to closer *rapprochement*. Let us also remember the significance, notwithstanding their little immediate effect, of the Pan Asiatic Congress of Nagasaki in 1926 and that of Shanghai in 1927. We are not alone in having emphasised this. Some have gone even further and declare that Asiatic unity does exist now. In our opinion this is going too far. The pretended Asiatic Unity is still far from being formed. As to the unity of the Yellow, which will only be a part of the first, it is not proved except in the measure that we have indicated."

M. Duboscq concludes: "Japan does not talk any more of that Asiatic renaissance, which she formerly wanted to direct at all costs; what she offers the Chinese is economic co-operation. Unfortunately, one can easily imagine the danger that threatens the White powers under this simple and pacific programme. The "Yellow Peril", could easily constitute an economic counter offensive.....But the unity of the Yellows stops there."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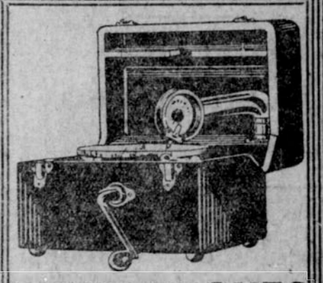

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FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS ENHANCED COST

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have submitted their report in regard to the free and compulsory education in B and E wards which will be considered in the Corporation meeting this month. The Committee considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, of Bombay, Educational Department stating:

"With reference to your letters Nos. 14511 and 14521, dated the 23rd/31st March and the 23rd March/2nd April 1928, respectively, regarding (a) the extension of free and compulsory primary education to Moslem girls in F and G Wards and (b) the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in the B and E Wards, I am directed by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) to state that the question of according the sanction of Government, asked for in both the letters, is under consideration and the requisite communications will be addressed to you in due course.

In the meanwhile, I am to refer to paragraph 3 of both the letters, quoted above, in which it is requested, 'inter-alia,' that 'as regards the moiety of the additional expenditure to be borne by Government', 'Government will be pleased to take the necessary steps for augmenting their Budget provision for the year 1928-29 and subsequent years'. With regard to this request, I am to invite your attention to paragraph 2 of Government letter, Educational Department, No. 628/F, dated the 21st February 1924, in which the Corporation was informed that Government had been legally advised that their liability did not extend beyond an annual subvention equal to one-half the additional admissible expenditure by the Corporation on the expansion of primary education under the 1918 scheme subject to a maximum liability of Rs. 9 lakhs on the introduction of a compulsory system of such Education and that Government were unable to re-open any discussion on this point. I am to make it quite clear to the Corporation that Government are not prepared to recede from this position and that the willingness of Government to consider on their merits the applications of the Corporation for the sanction of Government under Section 3 (1) of the City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920, should not, in any way, be construed into an admission on the part of Government of the alleged liability of Government to bear a moiety of the additional expenditure involved or indeed of any liability beyond that specified in paragraph 2 of Government letter No. 628/F, dated the 21st February 1924 quoted above."

CORPORATION'S ATTITUDE.

It will be seen that Government while agreeing to consider the schemes submitted by the Corporation on their merits wish to make it clear that they are not prepared to recede from the position which they have taken with regard to contributing towards the enchanced cost. It therefore seems necessary that the Corporation should also make their position clear to Government in the matter. The Committee therefore recommend as follows:—

(1) That in reply to their letter Government be informed that the Corporation note Government's remarks as regards their liability in respect of the cost of the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in the City of Bombay. The Corporation, however, wish to make it clear to Government that they are proceeding with the schemes referred to in the correspondence without prejudice to the Corporation's contentions as to the liability of Government to pay one-half of the total enhanced cost on account of Primary Education.

(2) That copy of the letter together with a copy of this report be forwarded to the Commissioner and the Schools Committee for information.

INTER-COMMUNAL MARRIAGE

MADRAS, July 12.

The Bezwada correspondent of our local vernacular contemporary, "Andhra Patrika", reports the celebration of a Hindu-Muslim wedding at Guntur on the 7th instant when Miss Janaki, the third daughter of Mr. Rajagopala Iyengar, Assistant Engineer, was married to Mr. Abdul Kasim, Forest Officer in Guntur District.

The bridegroom, an old friend of Mr. Iyengar, is aged 40 while the bride is a girl of 22 years, reading in the 3rd M.B. Class in the Madras Medical College. Both of them belong to the Theosophical Society and they propose to remain in their respective religions.

The father of the girl, in an interview to the correspondent narrated the following interesting story. When reading in Benares and Delhi, Miss Janaki contracted Muslim associations and gradually began to shed religious prejudices. She soon developed cosmopolitan outlook. Mr. Abdul Kasm, a widower, (with a daughter of 8 years) was often persuaded to remarry and when a suggestion was made to him last time at Adavapalayam, he promised to marry—and marry Miss Janaki herself. That is how the alliance was formed.—The Swarajya.

MALARIA IN BOMBAY

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO CORPORATION

CLOSING OF WELLS URGED

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

RESULT OF MALARIA ENQUIRY.

The Corporation considered the report of Major Covell, officer in charge Bombay Malaria Enquiry, stating that the investigations which he carried out during the past 2 1/2 months brought to light certain salient facts with regard to the distribution and intensity of Malaria in Bombay. It was possible to outline some of the essential measures of prevention which must be adopted in order to control the disease. These measures would involve certain alterations in the existing legislation, and it was in table that a considerable time must elapse before these could be brought into force. The final report will necessarily not be available for several months and it seems advisable at this stage to bring to notice some of the most important facts which have already been ascertained, so that the authorities concerned may be made familiar with the essential features of Malaria in Bombay, with the principles underlying the necessary methods of prevention.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the report be referred to the Medical Relief Committee.

Captain A. J. DeSouza seconded the proposition and expressed a hope that the Corporation would sanction the necessary funds for the employment of a special malaria staff without which they would never be able to stamp out the disease.

CLOSING OF WELLS.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya opposed the recommendation of Major Covell in which he had recommended that all the wells in the City should be closed down. He expressed his apprehension that if wells were closed the City would be cut off all the natural resources of water and they would suffer from water famine during a rainless year.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai remarked that the Medical Relief Committee consisted of the doctors who would not mind recommending costly schemes.

WANTED COMMON SENSE COMMITTEE!

Mr. B. G. Horniman moved an amendment that the report be referred to a special Committee whom he described as commonsense Committee, composed of Messrs. B. T. Desai, E. R. Hirjeebehedin, Kanji Dwarkadas, V. N. Chandavarkar and P. J. Murzban.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy, seconded the amendment which being put to vote was lost and the original proposition was carried.

QUESTION OF BOMBAY BROTHELS.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the question of amending the Bombay Prostitution Act so as to make brothel keeping illegal.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved to approve and adopt the report and said Government had made illegal brothels kept by men, but the Committee were of opinion that all brothels whether kept by men or women should be made illegal. He pointed out that there were many brothels in the City which were run by women. The Government at Goa were now resolved to prevent girls from going out of their territory while the Maharaja of Kashmir had recently passed orders for the repatriation of Kashmir girls from Calcutta.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay seconded the proposition.

Mr. R. S. Neckaljay and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas further supported the proposition.

Further debate on this question was adjourned till Thursday.

TENANCY RIGHTS IN BILKHA

DARBAR RAVATWALA'S POPULAR ACTION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, July 13.

In order that the cultivation of Darbari land held in tenancy by cultivators be carried on more zealously and to the benefit of the State as well as cultivators Bilkha Darbar Sri Ravatwala has granted permanent rights of sale of land to cultivators by bringing into force the Act of Tenancy Rights or the "Chav-Hak". It may be noted that in doing so the Darbar Saheb has followed the noble example of the Gaekwar of Baroda and Sir Bhagwatsinhji of Gondal. The Darbar and his advisers deserve the gratitude of the men behind the ploughs of the Bilkha State.

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CALCUTTA.

UNFOUNDED CRITICISM AGAINST AYURVEDA

PROTEST AGAINST LT.-COL. HARPER'S STATEMENT

Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Students' Association has protested against the remarks passed by Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Harper Nelson on indigenous system of medicine. The resolution passed is as worded as under:—

"This Association of the students of Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Lahore, unanimously expresses deadly hatred towards the contemptuous, one-sided, misleading, and unfounded criticism made by Lt.-Col. J. J. Harper Nelson, Professor of Medicine, K. E. Medical College, Lahore, due to his ignorance about the Ayurveda, and published in the "Civil and Military Gazette" on Friday, the 6th of July.

As his criticism is full of abuses used not only for the Vaidyas and Hakims, but also for the highly respectable and learned members of the Council, this Association requests the leaders of the country to consider this partial criticism as an insult to the ancient Indian Art and culture and to take necessary steps in the matter."

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BHAVNAGAR NOTES

THE NEW CUSTOMS BARRIER

PARALYSIS OF INTERNAL TRADE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 9.

The notification No. 296 T. (7), dated the 4th July, 1927, issued by the Government of India, omitted to give similar exemption as the Bhavnagar Port in favour of the minor parts of the Bhavnagar State. The Darbar therefore represented to the Government claiming exemption therefor. The Government thereupon left the Bhavnagar ports in the position of custom ports and invited the co-operation of the Darbar and suggested measures to prevent under-bidding of the trade of British India by imposing a land custom barrier against foreign goods despatched by land from the ports of other Maritime States of Kathiawar. The Darbar expressed their willingness to co-operate as suggested and accordingly appointed station-masters at stations within the Bhavnagar State territory as Nakedars who were directed to levy duty on goods for consumption in Bhavnagar territory of foreign origin, viz., such goods as are not proved to have been (a) produced in any place in India (Kathiawar or elsewhere) or (b) imported by land into Kathiawar from British India, or (c) from any customs port.

PARALYSIS OF INTERNAL TRADE.

The result of this co-operation with the Government has been the paralysis of the internal Kathiawar trade. The station-masters being not conversant with the custom rules and regulation charge articles which are non-dutiable. The position of the traders have been very difficult. The whole situation requires an overhauling by an expert. If the present arrangement is allowed to continue, it is sure to end in "no trade" for the State and a source of trouble to the poor merchants of the villages by the station-masters.

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.

The latest annual administration report of the Bhavnagar State shows that 2 sugar-candy concerns at Mahuva, 1 flour mill, and 1 hand-loom weaving factory at Botad, have been added, while 1 oil mill and 1 saw mill at Mahuva have stopped work. One would have expected more than this in a "progressive" State like Bhavnagar. Although the Department of Commerce and Industries has been in existence for the last three years, no appreciable work has been done by the Department towards the industrial progress of the State.

PROFESSOR AND CHILD WIFE.

The marriage of a Deccani Professor of the Samaldas College at the age of 45 with a girl of about 14 years old, has created a stir amongst the educationalists and the students particularly. Mahatma Gandhiji, whose attention was drawn to this marriage, has written a few lines in the "Navjivan" appealing the youths to do their mite for the social welfare of the people. This appeal has touched the very hearts of the students here, who, it is understood, are contemplating to socially boycott the Professor by not attending his lectures. If this happens, it is very likely that the Professor will have to resign.

RAINY WEEK.

During this week, hardly a day passed without rain. Rain sufficient for sowing have fallen. Cultivators are busy with their implements. They are however handicapped by occasional showers. A dry day is all that is required for completing the sowing operations.

TALAJA TRAGEDY.

The boat that was overturned by the heavy flood in the Shetrunji river at Talaja, a Jain pilgrim place under Bhavnagar State, carried 22 passengers, who were all drowned. Only four boatmen and two others managed to reach the shore. All the remaining sixteen Jain Cutchi pilgrims from Dhulia and Rutlam were drowned. Their dead bodies have still not been recovered. The police are making inquiries. This tragedy requires a searching inquiry by the State to find out the real cause of the tragedy and to take such steps that the like may not recur in future.

INDIAN ARTIST COMES INTO HIS OWN

MR. MUKUL DEY APPOINTED PRINCIPAL

Mr. Mukul Chandra Dey has been appointed Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta. He succeeds Mr. Percy Brown, and is the first Indian to hold the appointment writes Calcutta paper.

Mr. Mukul Dey is one of the few living Indian artists whose work has received international recognition. As a boy his talent attracted the attention and earned the encouragement of Rabindranath Tagore and he spent sometime at the poet's "Ashram" at Santiniketan.

His first work of importance was done at Ajanta, where he spent many months in making copies of the mural paintings in the famous Buddhist caves. These copies were later exhibited in the British Museum, where they aroused enthusiastic interest among the leading European critics.

Ten years ago Mr. Dey left India on a mission of study which took him first to Japan and later to America and England. In London he studied at the foremost art school; the Slade and South Kensington, obtaining the diploma of the later school and winning prizes for painting in tempera and for engraving. He was the first India to secure these honours.

He carried out a series of striking mural decorations at the Wembley Exhibition and exhibited rempera painting at the Royal Academy. Mr. Dey is the first Indian to attain distinction as an etcher, and some of his recent works in that medium were exhibited in Calcutta in March of this year.

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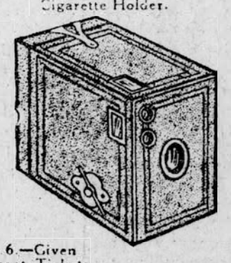

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17.	Eversharp Pencil	300
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19.	Superior Vest	100
20.	Pocket Knife	130
21.	Rolled Gold Slave Bangle	175
22.	6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs	175
23.	Notepaper & Envelopes (100)	100
24.	Razor	100
25.	Ash Tray	80
26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
27.	Military Hair Brushes (1 Pair)	300
28.	Washing Belt	150
29.	Vanity Case	150
30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
31.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
32.	Rolled Gold & Imitation Pearl Brooch	90
33.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Studded)	100
33A.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs (Plain)	90
34.	Playing Cards (1 Pack)	75
35.	Icilma Shaving Soap	90
36.	Toothbrush	75
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38.	Toothcream Kolynos	75
39.	Pair of Garters (Gent's)	75
40.	Comb	40
42.	Raleigh Bicycle :—Complete	12,200
43.	Hercules Bicycle :—Complete	6,500
44.	The Keepsake Keyless Lever Wrist Watch	2,300
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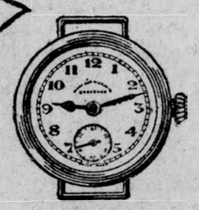

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SCISSORS CIGARETTES

No S/50

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For several months past a middle-aged man—evidently a hireling of Satya Samajist—is seen moving in Girgaum at times in the afternoons and at nights particularly in localities occupied by Brahmins, singing various songs composed in most filthy and objectionable language. Most of these songs concern women, especially of the Brahmin community and naturally the Brahmin residents in Girgaum are very much annoyed with the action of this man which is becoming every day unbearable. The man carries with him books containing these songs for sale but that does not seem to be his primary object. The Bombay Police would do well to obtain a copy of this pamphlet and see for themselves how a deliberate attempt is made therein by interested parties to hurt unnecessarily the feelings of Brahmin population in this city which has to its credit the highest reputation of keeping itself free from all communal feelings. I also appeal to the sense of duty of Non-Brahmin leaders in this city to have a perusal of this booklet and see for themselves how mischievous and stupid the composition of the songs is which are sung in the streets of Girgaum locality and do, if possible, what all they can, in due deference to the honour and prestige of women, to put a stop to this nuisance. Cannot the Police authorities devise means to put a stop to this scandal without loss of time?—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.

Bombay, July 16th.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JULY 18 1928

INDIA AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

AIMS AND IDEALS OF THE I. L. O.

In an interview with Mr. Chaman Lall, M. Albert Thomas, of the International Labour Office, made the following statement regarding the relations between the International Labour Organisation and India. M. Thomas advocates a closer connection between the I. L. O. and India. He is profused in praise of the successive Indian delegations to the I. L. O. and of the representatives of the Government of India. As might be expected, M. Thomas cherishes very high hopes about the work hitherto done by the I. L. O. and about its scope and usefulness.

You ask me to say a few words about the relations between the International Labour Organisation and India. I shall do so with pleasure.

For a European from the West, for a Frenchman, India is a country instinct with the mystery of one of the oldest systems of human civilisation, a country of serene wisdom, anxious to cultivate in every one the most precious gifts of the soil; and you know how in the torments of our overindustrialised society, agitated as much in its every work-a-day material life as in its moral life, the spirit of the Orient exercises a singular fascination. There is hardly any man of culture who, in this spirit, has not followed with emotion the development of the course of thought of a Tagore or a Gandhi.

But to the Director of the International Labour Office, India is in addition a country of deep human suffering. Everywhere, even in the most civilised countries, exist in multiple form what one of our writers describes as "the sorrows of men," woes which the Treaty of Versailles has attempted to cure "the injustice, hardship and privation" which afflict large masses of the people.

It is difficult for a Western European, however much he may attempt to follow the descriptions of travellers or the accounts given in official reports—to understand the real industrial situation of the India of to-day, but it appears that there as elsewhere, there perhaps even more than elsewhere, are living large masses of people who have not yet obtained those minimum conditions of life to which every human being aspires.

Year after year have I heard with emotion the description given by the workers' representatives from India of the housing conditions, of malnutrition, of infant mortality, of the condition of work, of the length of the working day, of the survival of penal sanctions, etc., etc.

SOUNDING BOARD OF THE WORLD.

Doubtless, in the course of the discussions that have followed these accounts, the Government of India or the employers have occasionally challenged some of the statements or attempted to expose some of their "exaggerations." But both the Government and the employers have honestly recognised the immensity of the work to be accomplished, have explained the nature of the efforts already being made in this direction, and have, in general, shown a degree of good will the sincerity of which is not open to doubt. This, you will see, is one of the great virtues of our annual conferences. Mr. Chaman Lall has well realised it when he said that the platform of the conference was the sounding board of the world, and that every complaint here will find a reverberatnig echo all rodud the world.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

We who are here congratulate ourselves upon having been able for several years to listen successively to the genuine representatives of Indian workers, sometime themselves workingmen, sometimes secretaries of trade unions, and sometimes members of the intelligentsia, lawyers or professors, who have devoted their lives to the cause of advancing labour interests. It has been turn by turn Joshi, so moderate, so tenacious in his sweetness, so anxious to convince and to keep in contact with all his comrades from the West who could aid him in his work. Then Lajpat Rai, more fiery and vehement, compelling the attention of his brother delegates by his ardour of conviction. Last year it was Giri, who fought with fervour and intelligence for the rights of workers in mandated and colonial territories, and his technical advisor Sethi who, though living amongst men accustomed to the hard life of workers in the metallurgical industry, yet suggested in his speeches as well as in his private conversation the spirit of wisdom and of resignation allied with will power and a firm belief in a freer and better life, thus tempering the serenity of his traditional beliefs with the metal elements necessary for the vindication of the rights of his fellow workers. And finally, who at the present conference has not been struck by the clarity in the presentation of his claims, the extensive knowledge, the agile and captivating eloquence, and at the same time the keen political sense of Mr. Chaman Lall? Through him we have been able to form political life of which we have to-day but the vaguest of notions.

INDIAN EMPLOYERS.

Then we have the Indian employers. It is true that they have occasionally to contradict the statements made by the workers. But I wish to say in all frankness that the Indian employers seem to us to belong to a different category from their western confreres. The employers from the Far East come to Geneva animated by the desire for social reform. The employers of the west, representing as they do their entire class, desire occasionally to apply the brake to and slow down all reforms undertaken by us. Those from the Far East, and more particularly those from India, on the contrary, come to us because they desire to be associated in all attempts to prevent and overcome the hardships of which they are the first to suffer the evil effects in the declining returns of their industry. They remind me of the earlier employer reformers of Europe, who, in their anxiety to remedy the sufferings of the workers and in their action in influencing both their confreres and the Governments in that behalf, will be considered for all time as the real promoters of national and international labour legislation. These were my thoughts when I listened the other day to Mr. Morarjee's speech, and I was not surprised to hear Sir Atul refer to him not only as a great employer, but also a great citizen. Last year we had here a young Indian employer, Mr. Birla, whose anxiety to learn something about the various European systems of social reform and to adopt them to suit the conditions of his country produced upon me a very lively impression.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVT. OF INDIA.

And, since our organisation comprises at the same time workers, employers and Governments, I must now say a word about the representative of the Government of India, India was for a long time represented by a man of high authority and sincere good will, Sir Louis Kershaw. Now it is Sir Atul Chatterjee who represents India in the Governing Body and at the conference. Nobody can forget the high moral authority, the strength tempered with serenity and sweetness and the finesse with which he conducted the work of the Conference as its President last year. But to understand him completely, one should listen to him at the Governing Body where his intervention in debate in the precise and lucid manner all his own is to us of constant help in clarifying the issues, and also, may I add, to watch now and again his tactical skill.

As has already been noted in the course of the speeches at this Conference, it is a purely Indian delegation that is now representing your country, a delegation which by the very manner of its composition permits us to understand even better than ever before through what struggles and by which paths the work of social progress is making its way in your country.

8 HOURS CONVENTION.

In the first place, India has ratified a certain number of conventions, including the 8 hours convention. I know very well that she has done so by virtue of a special article which does not strictly limit the working day in your country to 8 hours; but nevertheless, the convention stands for progress and a certain degree of amelioration of the conditions of a large number of workers. And, besides, it is an international engagement which has its own value.

When in 1922, I had to defend the work accomplished by the Office against the adverse criticism of the employers in the textile industry of the U.S.A. I was able to cite the instance of India in my favour.

CASE FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT.

It is of course true that we are awaiting the ratification of a large number of conventions. Sometimes, as in the minimum age of children in industry, we have been opposed with some textual difficulties. Frequently, also, we have to take account, especially in the matter of social insurance, of the enormous losses of the population who will be affected by the reforms we have commended, and of the peculiar and special conditions prevailing in the country. When conventions are being discussed, India has certainly a clear right to insist on her peculiar climatic and other conditions and ask for special treatment. But once the conventions have been adopted with the help of the Government of India's vote, then may we not ask that its benefits are extended, by the process of ratification, to all the workers of India.

BULWARK AGAINST BOLSHEVIK PENETRATION.

When this work was first started we had to suffer rather severe criticism. I even recall that at the commencement of our activity,, when India ratified the first four Washington conventions, some of the great conservative newspapers of Great Britain accused us of having created an agitation in India, of almost inciting a revolution; and even the starting of the Office itself was criticised by some extreme conservatives on this very account. Their mistake is one of which we are well aware, which, in fact, has often been committed in the past. Organisation like ours, by their very constitution, can create no agitation of any character. They are called upon merely to take note of existing grievances. Far from creating disorder, they help to avoid it. They assist organised society to progress along specific lines, and not through outbursts of violence. In countries like modern India which sometimes appear agitated and troubled, our organinsation, if it is permitted its full development, if it is permitted to fulfil in its entirety its appointed task, (because it should not be an instntution false to itself, an institution of deceit, serving merely as an external decoration), will prove itself to be the best bulwark aganist Bolshevik penetration or other forms of agitation without a clearly defined purpose.

CLOSER CONNECTION WITH INDIA.

It is in this spirit that we rejoice to work with all the elements of the population of India. It is for these reasons that we are anxious to develop close and yet closer connections with India, and be able to form of the country herself a juster and truer appreciation. Already we have commenced a comprehensive documentary study of the conditions of work in India and other Far Eastern countries. Thus we shall know better the hardships and suffering which afflict these peoples. Again I would very much like to increase the number of our permanent Indian officials here. I have at the present moment only two such officials. It is true that we shall shortly be opening at Delhi our correspondence office in India. We shall thus have over there an anternnae, which will enable us to receive as in wireless telegraphy all the mysteriou waves of Indian thoughts and sentiment. How I wish also that the office in India might be a broadcasting station as well, and be able to reach the Indian public through publications in the Indian vernaculars!

And finally, I am asked to go over to your country. The globe is vast, and numerous are the countries who demand of us a part of our time and activity. All that I have been telling you will at least indicate to you my profound desire to visit India.

DUTY OF I. L. O.

I consider that, as long as the peoples of East and those specially who represent the oldest human civilisations, do not fully participate in all our work and do not bring to us the treasures of their age-old experience, and human serenity, our organisation will remain incomplete and that it will not be able to discharge in its entirety the high mission entrusted to it. If the progress of industry is likely to introduce hardship and disillusionment in these old civilisations, it is our duty, the duty of the International Labour Office, to prevent those miseries, and thus to safeguard the fullest development of human intelligence.—"Forward."

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

PARSIS AND DR. GOUR'S BILL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I take this opportunity of drawing the attention of all true Parsi-Zoroastrians and Parsi Associations, like the "Zarthoshti Bhaibandh Mandali", the "Federal Council", etc., to pay urgent attention to the tocsin of alarm sounded by Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader, in connection with the pet brat with apologies to the worthy doctor for preferring this word to 'child' or 'scheme'—of Dr. Gour regarding the Civil Marriage Bill. Mr. Paymaster rightly points out the dangers lurking in the Bill when its provisions are meant to be applied to the Parsis as well. Sir Bhupendranath Basu, many years ago, tried to foist on poor Indians—including Parsis—his new fangled scheme of reform based on a similar principle. The Bill was jocularly referred to, in the vernacular (particularly, the Gujarati) press, as "Basudi Bill". (For, the edification of those who do not know what it is, or tastes like, I should mention that "basudi" is a tasty dish prepared from milk and richly sweetened and flavoured and spiced with "Chirongia sopida"). It had a premature death in the Legislative Council. Then the worthy Doctor Gour prepared his nostrum, about six years ago, and offered it to, what he fondly believes in his superb therapeutical and surgical wisdom, an ailing India. The storm of protest raised against the applicability of its provisions to the Parsis, set the doctor athinking and he withdrew the nostrum from sale at least to the would-be Parsi customers. This happy result was brought about as a result of the protest lodged by the "Zarthoshti Bhaibandh Mandali" through the then Mr. (now Sir) Bomanji Ardeshar Dalal, M.L.A., who gently drew Gour Saheb's attention to the strong feeling of the Parsis on the proposed Bill.

It is passing strange why the worthy doctor is trying his old game of foisting once more his pet scheme on poor Parsis in the short space of six years. Does he think that his bill will secure safe passage in the Assembly seeing that the Parsi voice therein is almost nil? If so, he will be raising a hornet's nest around his ears, and my advice to him, in Punchlike fashion, is "Don't".

There are thousand and one reasons why Parsis should abhor this piece of legislation as worse than poison. And this is not the place to dilate on it, in the short space of the precious columns of this paper. A couple of them may, however, be briefly stated, "en-passant." The Parsis always have regarded the marriage a religious duty and the wedding ceremony is invested with religious significance. No wedding ceremony is complete without undergoing certain religious formalities and rites performed by priests with fervour which only a truly Oriental mind—devoid of the craze for love of everything Western—is capable of evincing. To dispense with these religious ceremonies and providing an easy admission to the gateway of matrimony to modern Cupids and Psyches, by resorting to the office of the Registrar and declaring that they want to be man and wife and the officer granting a certificate (or license?) just as a license is granted to a person for a dog on the payment of a fixed sum, is revolting to the mind of the average Parsi even to those among them who, otherwise, are inclinded, more or less, to Western modes of living.

Then there is the question—a very serious one—of the population. The Parsi is, perhaps, the only community—may be, one of the very few communities in the world who do not believe in proselytising. While members of the community can go out of the fold and embrace any other religion for any motive whatever, no outsiders are allowed to enter their—to them—sacred fold. Their ranks have thus been hinned, though fortunately very slightly. By the double dose of Dr. Gour's Bill, if it be passed and Parsis were made the victims of its tentacles, those who seek the aid of the new Bill, while they are outwardly professing Zoroastrianism, will be considered by devout Zoroastrians as practically—religiously "dead". They will be considered as "pariahs" of the community. Those who know the keen feeling of Parsis—and many non-Parsis know that too—will appreciate my point.

My fervent appeal to the doctor is to desist from applying the provisions of his Bill to this small community who barely boasts of one lakh of 'souls' throughout the world, and who are the most harmless persons in the world believing in the efficacy of the adage of "live and let live". The Parsis do not believe in aggandisement. They have no territorial or population ambitions. They just want to retain what God in His infinite wisdom, has given them. Nothing more, nothing less. Already the community has suffered from the greed of human vultures who ever seek such an opportunity to pounce on poor, and or shortsighted, members.

It is an undeniable fact that non-Parsis—many, I don't say all—are the loudest in their praise, on all occasions justifiable or not, of Parsis' virtues, their charity, etc., and laud to the skies the invaluable services of the "G. O. M of India" or Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. And the irony of fate is that it is such persons generally who, on occasions when a black sheep of the Parsi fold strays into another fold, or does some naughty deed, are their greatest vilifiers! (Pardon my plain speaking.) To them this Bill, if passed, will prove a God-send of wagging their slanderous tongues, as it will soon reap its poisonous harvest among the community which cannot afford to lose even a single person for the reasons stated above. And I request Dr. Gour, in all earnestness, to leave us well alone.

It is to be hoped Parsi Associations, a couple of which, have bestirred themselves, rather late in the day, will lose no time in realising the gravity of the danger that threatens disintegration of their happy family ranks if not their existence and do their utmost to avert the impending disaster. I am not an orthodox, I believe in slow and steady and sensible reforms, be they of Western or Eastern origin. But I am not certainly one of those who do not look beyond their nose, who, without giving a farsighted thought to the mighty future, are eager to snatch a few tempting morsels in the present or near future dazzled by the glamour of the materialistic West.—Yours, etc.,

KAM.

BRIDGE OVER AMBAVNI CREEK

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be glad if you will kindly insert the following in your valued paper and oblige:—

On 11th November 1927, people of Dharavi Island submitted a petition regarding construction of a bridge over Ambavni Creek at Gorai, between Gorai-Borivli Road, a central place in Dharavi Island, South Salsette to President District Local Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri. This petition was signed by 434 inhabitants of Gorai, Culvem, Manori, Uttan, Dongri and other populated hamlets, whose standing population is about 10,000.

This petition was submitted to the Local Board, it being understood from the Government that if the District Local Board would approach the Government, the matter would be considered for giving them that pecuniary help required by them for constructing this Bridge.

I understand the Board is considering this matter and I hope they will approach Government for grant-in-aid and loan, if required, as I understand the Board and the people of the Island are unable to contribute for such a big scheme as it will cost about 1½ lakh of rupees.

Dharavi Island being an agricultural place has a large trade with Bombay. It produces in great abundance cocoanuts, fish and various kind of vegetables, chiefly brinjoles, onions, lady-fingers, chillies and also fruits such as mangoes.

There is also a great export of palm-tree leaves and chunam, and toddy.

The land revenue of the whole island is about Rs. 40,000/- per year, and since Government have enhanced the same, the people find it very difficult to pay it to Government as they are unable to fetch suitable price for the product of the Island since they are unable to carry to Bombay owing to the want of a bridge. Beside the land revenue, there is about a lakh of rupees general income to Government per year in the shape of toddy licenses, braf-tree, foot charges, country liquor licenses, liquor sales proceeds, "Kankar" or chunam mines at Gorai, Kanori and Uttan, Salt Pans at Dongri, Uttan Bhayndar Road toll, gun and forest licenses etc.

At Ambavni Creek at Gori, 5 men man two boats, whose annual pay amounts to about Rs. 1,800/- Rents for boats for one year Rs. 400-0-0; Government Liscense fee per year Rs. 750-0-0; Profit of Licenses Rs. 750-0-0.

Total ...Rs. 3,700-0-0

This is the gross income at Gorai ferry at present on the traffic of Gorai and Culvem alone. This amount of Rs. 3,700/- would be doubled on the traffic of Gorai and Culven alone no sooner the above Bridge will be made, thus reaching the sum of Rs. 4,400/- and in 20 years it would amount to Rs. 1,48,000/- as carts and motors etc. would pass over the proposed bridge.

The traffic of Utan and Dongri would come via Gorai to Borivli, a distance of 8 miles and then to Bombay by carts instead of via Bhayndar and Ghorbunder to Borivli, a distance of 13 miles.

Many people of the island who now stay in Bombay and other places owing to want of a bridge, would stay in this island permanently and would travel daily to Bombay by means of Bus service to Borivli station. It would also increase its population as many people would come and build houses and convert the island into a sanatorium and Government would get heavy toll and the money spent for the bridge would be recovered much earlier than shown above.—Yours etc.,

C. D. SOUZA.

MARRIAGE AND INHERITANCE

PREPARATION OF DRAFT LEGISLATION

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN HINDU FAMILY

A preliminary meeting was called at the Congress House on 12th May, for examining the Laws relating to marriage and inheritance and for settling the lines on which legislation should be pressed for.

The following workers were present at its meeting:—

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. D. S. Sathey, Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, Miss Shringarpure, Mrs. Dhirajlal Banker, Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Mr. M. H. Vakil, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. B. N. Motivalla.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta was voted to the chair.

The meeting agreed to press for legislation on the following lines:—

That women should be entitled to judicial separation in all cases of infidelity, desertion and conversion to other faith on the part of the husband. On such separation the wife should be entitled, by way of almny, to a certain percentage of the husband's income for maintenance.

2. There should be strict monogamy and no second marriage should be permitted under any circumstances whatever so long as the first wife is living.

3. No minor girl should be allowed to be married to a man above 40 years of age and heavy penalties should be inflicted, on the guardian giving, and the husband taking, such a girl in marriage.

4. The widow, mother, and sister of a deceased should have the right of inheritance according to the Indian Succession Act. The daughter should have an equal share with the son in the father's property; in a joint Hindu family the daughter's status should be equal to that of the son and the widow should take the place of her deceased husband.

Following members were appointed as members of the Committee to prepare necessary Draft Legislation:—Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, M. H. Vakil, M. P. Jayakar, P. V. Kane, J. R. Gharpure and K. M. Munshi.

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